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PEOPLE

1971

PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 41-45. Little change. Yesterday: 41-45. Tomorrow cloudy. 41-45. CHANNEL: Temp. 56-59. 11-01. NEW 43-53 (24). Yesterday: 43-53.

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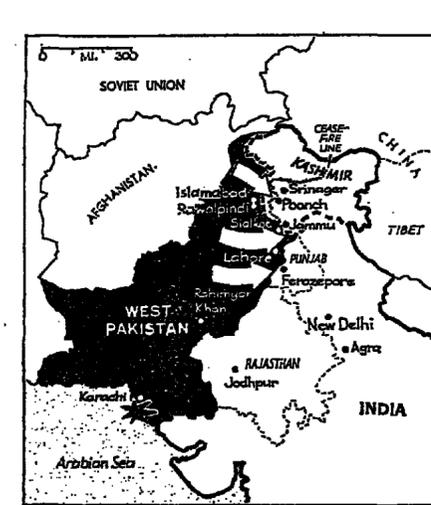


As dusk fell and dust rose, motorized forces of the Indian Army the recently captured town of Darsava in East Pakistan yesterday.

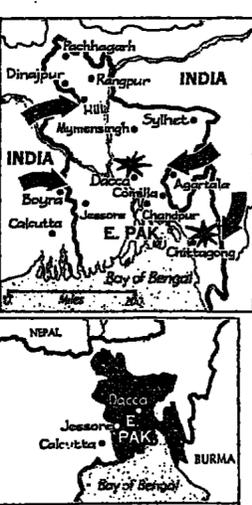
Indians Gain in East Pakistan, Both Sides in Thrusts in West

China Urges UN Council Blame India

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 5 (UPI)—China, in its first demand for UN action, asked the Security Council today to condemn India for invading East Pakistan to set up an independent Bengali state of Bangladesh.



Black arrows on inset map indicate areas where Indian troops were said to be driving into East Pakistan. Bomb bursts mark some of the targets reportedly attacked by Indian planes. White arrows point to areas where Pakistani attacks were reported.



India Vows Independent Bangla Desh

NEW DELHI, Dec. 5.—After 72 hours of widespread fighting, in a war not yet formally declared by either side, India appeared tonight to be making strong gains in East Pakistan, while both India and Pakistan were making advances in West Pakistan-Indian border areas.

U.S. Plan Called Egyptian Denials, Sadat Says

CAIRO, Dec. 5 (UPI)—Egyptian officials today denied a report that the United States had proposed a plan to withdraw Israeli forces from the Sinai Peninsula.

'Worst Ever' Bombing Kills 16 in Belfast Pub

BELFAST, Dec. 5 (UPI)—British soldiers today pulled the 16th body from the rubble of a Catholic pub destroyed in a bomb blast last night. An army spokesman called the bombing "the worst Ulster has seen."

Reduction in Aid Hinted

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (UPI)—Strongly denouncing the Indian government for triggering the present war in Asia, a senior State Department official hinted yesterday that the United States might reduce its economic aid to India.

U.S. Denounces New Delhi's Policy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (UPI)—The State Department today denounced the Indian government's policy of supporting the Pakistani government in its war against East Pakistan.

Russia Lays War to Pakistan, Warns Against Intervention

MOSCOW, Dec. 5 (UPI)—The Soviet Union, asserting that its security interests were affected by the India-Pakistan war, today warned Pakistani leaders that they were assuming "grave responsibility" for pursuing the "dangerous course" of conflict with India.

China Says Russia Instigates 'Aggression' Against Pakistan

PEKING, Dec. 5 (Reuters)—China today accused the Soviet Union of instigating India to commit "large-scale aggression" against Pakistan, causing a "grave situation."

Paris, Bonn to 'Coordinate' Positions on Talks With Nixon

PARIS, Dec. 5 (UPI)—French and German leaders yesterday hinted that they had worked toward re-establishing the delicate balance between the market and franc, and said that they would "coordinate" their positions in meetings later this month with the United States.



Willy Brandt in Paris.

German Shift Is Blamed for Lock on Berlin Visits

BERLIN, Dec. 5 (UPI)—Chancellor Willy Brandt's government today blamed a shift in German policy for a lock on visits to West Berlin.

Pontiff Fears Wider War

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 5 (AP)—Pope Paul VI said today that there was a "shocking peril" that international alliances might bring other nations and terrible arms into the India-Pakistan war.

U.S. Plane Flies 400 Evacuees Out of Bomb-Torn Karachi

TEHRAN, Dec. 5 (UPI)—Over 400 evacuees, 378 of them American, fled Pakistan today and took to the air in a Boeing 747 jet and a Lockheed Constellation, the two largest aircraft ever to fly from Karachi. The Boeing 747 jet took the evacuees from West Pakistan's big port city and brought them to Tehran. Some carried fragments of metal they said came from bombs and bullets. Most were "practically penniless" because they could not bring foreign currency out of Pakistan.

The U.S. Embassy in Tehran said the evacuees included Canadians, Italians, Australians, Lebanese, French, Japanese, Singaporeans and one woman from Taiwan, in addition to the Americans, most of whom were businessmen, their wives and children. All official U.S. dependents in Karachi were included.

The evacuees said they had seen no casualties among foreigners in Karachi. They said hundreds of other foreigners, including Germans and Swis, remained stranded in the city. Planes to evacuate them, they said, were in short supply. Some foreigners were reported heading for Tehran via Afghanistan by car, truck and bus.

American officials accompanying the evacuees said they had not heard of any American casualties anywhere in Pakistan.

They added that no decision had been taken to evacuate American dependents from Islamabad, the Pakistani capital.

U.S. dependents were earlier withdrawn from Lahore, the other major West Pakistan city.

From Wire Dispatches

where the United States has a consulate.

In Dacca, the capital of East Pakistan, American dependents were evacuated in late March after civil war broke out, and they never returned, although the U.S. Consulate General staff is still in the province.

The British Deputy High Commissioner in Karachi, Alan Brown, said Britain has no immediate plans for moving its nationals. "The situation is continuously under review," he added.

Britain is responsible for contingency planning for the nationals of several other countries as well as its own.

Mr. Brown confirmed that nearly 100 Canadians had moved today on his advice from an area where they are completing Karachi's nuclear reactor to points near the city center. The reactor is scheduled for completion early next year.

In Bonn, the Foreign Ministry said plans have been made to evacuate the 2,600 West Germans living in India and parts of Pakistan.

But an official said that until there is a clearer picture of the situation the evacuation plans will not be put into effect.

Of the 850 West Germans in West Pakistan, 350 have assembled in Rawalpindi while an unknown number have crossed the frontier into Afghanistan, the ministry said.

In Washington, State Department officials said arrangements are under way to fly a chartered jet from Bangkok to Dacca. Some 20 U.S. diplomats are expected to be evacuated from Dacca when the plane gets there.

The State Department officials estimated that 235 private American citizens are in the Dacca area, but they said they did not know how many would want to fly out.

There are no plans to evacuate Americans from India or Nepal, they said.

The U.S. Embassy in New Delhi had asked India to refrain from "any activity" that might harm the plane that flew out the evacuees.

The embassy said the Indians agreed to let the plane, chartered from Pan American Airways, land at Karachi International Airport.

Evacuees aboard the airliner said Indian planes began bombing Karachi at 4:30 yesterday morning, and the sirens sounded six times during the day, sending people into air-raid shelters. They said the bombing seemed to be concentrated on the port area.

In Hyderabad, West Pakistan, the bombing started at 7:30 on Friday evening, they said.

Businessman William Nestor, of Houston, Texas, said the last bombing he saw in Karachi was at 3:30 this morning before they took off.

The travelers said there was a shortage of gasoline and kerosene in Karachi and sugar and flour were being rationed.

Mrs. Julie Heng, from Singapore, arriving with her children, said, "Bomb... bomb... bomb is still in my ears."

"The bombing was terrible. Everything was shaking... Doors, windows... everything."

16 Are Killed In Pub Blast In Belfast

(Continued from Page 1)

Jeremy Snow, 35, with a bullet wound in the throat. Two policemen and five civilians injured in the shooting were not seriously hurt, the army said.

Government officials in both Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic condemned the blast.

Prime Minister Brian Faulkner said the "sight of that devastated building must surely arouse feelings of horror and revulsion in the mind of any sane person."

Gerry Fitt, leader of the province's Social Democratic party, told newsmen, "Don't expect me to make any political statement on this. These people weren't just constituents, they were friends."

Paddy Kennedy, Independent Republican member of the Northern Ireland Parliament, speaking in Dublin, blamed the British Army for the blast. He said a witness told him two men ran from the pub shortly before the explosion and jumped into an army jeep.

An army spokesman said it was "unbelievable any responsible person could make such a statement."

Army Patrol Shot At

In other action today, gunmen fired 12 shots at an army patrol in the Catholic Ardoyne area, injuring one soldier. A weapons search in the New Lodge Road uncovered a pistol and shotgun.

In Londonderry, troops opened fire with rubber bullets to disperse a crowd of stone and bottle-throwing youths. There were no injuries.

The army reported it had rounded up 11 suspected extremists, including several on its wanted list, during sweeps in the past 24 hours.

Searches in Republic

DUBLIN, Dec. 5 (Reuters)—The Irish Republic yesterday launched its biggest search for weapons and explosives held by guerrilla groups since Northern Ireland started its crackdown on suspected terrorists last August.

Police searched hundreds of farms, shops and private homes. There were reports that they had uncovered a training camp used by the militant "provisional" wing of the IRA.

Paris, Bonn To Coordinate

(Continued from Page 1)

over the mark—and brought Germany to the edge of recession.

Mr. Brandt, who looked tired and strained during his visit here, clearly had to swallow the French monetary line completely in order to bargain with Mr. Pompidou. Twice in the statement the words "fixed parities" are used, obviously aimed at the German fleet.

During the current German float, the mark has appreciated 10 percent over the franc, a margin the Germans would like to see halved in the final accord.

Talks in Washington

It remains to be seen if the Europeans are able to stand together during the Group of Ten negotiations Dec. 17 and 18 in Washington. A deep division between the French and Germans over how to deal with dollar speculation early this year greatly weakened their position and also led to the shelving of the economic and monetary union plan.

In calling for the reactivation of the union plan, the two men yesterday said that the central banks of the enlarged Common Market would begin to coordinate monetary policy as soon as a Group of Ten parity agreement was reached. This coordination would include "measures to defend the new parities," said the statement.

Mr. Pompidou and Mr. Brandt spent part of yesterday's meeting discussing East-West relations, and the spokesman said afterward that their positions on a European security conference were "close."

SALT Delegates Hold Rare Saturday Talk

(Continued from Page 1)

VIENNA, Dec. 5 (UPI)—The pace of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks quickened with a rare Saturday session yesterday as the Soviet-U.S. negotiations neared their 100th working session.

Diplomatic sources said the two sides were working overtime to overcome basic differences blocking the agreement that they have said they want.

The next meeting, on Tuesday, will be the 100th since the talks began in Helsinki in November, 1969.

Dutch Expel 2 Arabs

(Continued from Page 1)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 5 (Reuters)—Two Arabs suspected of sabotage activities were put aboard a Beirut-bound airliner today after a day under arrest here.

Police said the two men, one a 28-year-old Iraqi and the other a 35-year-old Jordanian, had arrived from Copenhagen on Friday.

4 Charges Filed In Orly Attempt To Hijack Plane

(Continued from Page 1)

PARIS, Dec. 5 (UPI)—A Frenchman who attempted to pirate a Pakistani jetliner in Paris Friday told the police yesterday he had sought to dramatize public indifference toward the suffering of 10 million East Pakistan refugees.

Kean Kay, 28, was charged with kidnapping and holding hostages in attempting to hijack a plane, carrying an illegal weapon and attempted homicide. He slightly wounded a policeman as he was being captured.

He was arrested at Orly after holding 21 passengers and six crew members of the jetliner at gunpoint for eight hours. He demanded 20 tons of medical supplies for the East Pakistani refugees in exchange for the lives of the people on board.

The supplies were rounded up and Red Cross authorities said they would soon be shipped legally to India and East Pakistan.

Sadat Tells Of U.S. Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

OF THESE DISCUSSIONS, Mr. Sadat said Mr. Sisco reported, among other points, that the Israelis "didn't want our forces to cross the canal."

"Joe said the Israelis were very stubborn," Mr. Sadat recalled of the discussion that preceded his endorsement of Egyptian troops on the east side of the canal.

Subsequently, Mr. Sadat said that Mr. Bergus gave the Egyptian Foreign Ministry a paper summarizing the U.S.-Egyptian exchanges.

When details of this were reported in the press, Mr. Sadat said, "Don Bergus became the fall man. Yet I must say, for the historical record, that every word in this paper had been discussed between me and Sisco in this very room."

The Bergus memo reportedly called for Israeli withdrawal called for Israeli withdrawal across the Sinai Peninsula from the Suez Canal, with Egyptian troops advancing to a point about 15 miles west of the new Israeli line.

Russia Calls Pakistan at Fault in War Warns Other Powers To Avoid Intervention

(Continued from Page 1)

conflict present Washington and Peking as operating in collusion against India and the rights of East Pakistanis.

Attacks Unreported

The Soviet statement made no mention of Indian group attacks into Pakistan before Pakistani air raids on India Friday night, conveying the impression presented so far in the Soviet media that the conflict had begun with the Pakistani air assaults. Then, in a key passage, it declared:

"The Soviet Union cannot remain indifferent to the development, considering also the circumstance that they are taking place in direct proximity to the borders of the U.S.S.R. and, therefore, involve its security interests."

"Consistently coming out for the preservation of peace in the Indian subcontinent, the Soviet government considers it necessary to emphatically call to the attention of the leaders of Pakistan the grave responsibility they have assumed in following this dangerous course."

Today's Soviet statement was seen as a natural consequence of the Soviet-Indian treaty, interpreted at the time of its signing as a pledge that Moscow would back India in the event of a conflict over East Pakistan.

In late October, Marshal Pavel Kutakhov commander of the Soviet Air Force, visited India and, shortly thereafter, Western intelligence reports indicated that at least 10 Soviet air transports had flown into India carrying arms. Three Soviet merchant ships docked in India in late November, some carrying jet aircraft and others arms.

The Indian Air Force has at least 210 MIG-21 fighters and 14 Sukhoi-7 fighter-bombers supplied by the Soviet Union.

Confidence Indicated

The Soviet statement today seemed to indicate Moscow's confidence that India possessed military superiority over Pakistan and, by gaining the upper hand militarily, would be able to force an end to Pakistani repression in East Pakistan and the return of some of the nine million East Pakistani refugees who have fled to India.

Tass reports of yesterday's UN debate said that a group of countries led by the United States and joined by Communist China "managed to turn down" the Soviet proposal to hear representatives of the "Bangla Desh national liberation movement and thus created from the very start of the meeting the atmosphere which is not conducive to objective discussion of the causes of the dangerous situation on the Indian subcontinent."

The Tass report concluded by saying Washington and Peking had voted for the American resolution calling for an immediate cease-fire, while Britain and France had abstained, and the Soviet Union had vetoed the resolution. Tass did not report that the Security Council majority had overwhelmingly favored the resolution.

India's Troops in Advance Toward Dacca

(Continued from Page 1)

mobile, well-supplied ground units and a massive aerial attack.

Pakistan said that one of its vessels had been damaged in the action off Karachi's harbor, but none was sunk. It derided as "ridiculous" India's claim to have bombed Pakistani naval headquarters at Karachi.

An Exso oil refinery near Chittagong Port, the sole refinery in East Pakistan, was reportedly set afire during an Indian attack.

India said that its troops had cut off Chittagong, which, as East Pakistan's major port and the site of a big power plant, would be an important prize of war for Indian troops to seize.

India proclaimed a naval and air blockade of East Pakistan, and claimed the right to bomb neutral nations' vessels in Chittagong Port, East Pakistan's major harbor, as of tomorrow. It also threatened to stop neutral vessels on the high seas if it suspected them of carrying war material to Pakistan. It claimed to have seized a Pakistani vessel in the Arabian Sea.

An American merchant vessel, the 788-ton Bunkey State, owned by State Marine Lines of New York, was strafed by Indian Navy vessels in Chittagong Harbor yesterday, the U.S. government said in Washington. The captain and two crew members were injured, it said.

It also reported that the Expeditor, a 6,494-ton vessel operated by American Export Isbrandtsen Lines of New York, was intercepted in international waters and escorted into Indian territorial waters near Madras by Indian ships.

The United States lodged protests about the incidents.

Athens said tonight that two Greek-owned cargo ships were strafed by Indian aircraft off East Pakistan yesterday. Three members of the crew of the Agios Stylianos were injured and that vessel and the Tarsesus were slightly damaged, a government spokesman said.

Pakistan is vastly outnumbered and outgunned in this war, as it was in the two previous ones, which nevertheless ended in stalemates.

India, with a population of 557 million, has 980,000 in its armed forces, which include 625 combat aircraft and a navy boasting one small aircraft carrier, four submarines, three destroyers, nine destroyer escorts, two cruisers, nine frigates and 30 smaller craft, with 47 naval planes and 12 helicopters.

India has about 20 anti-aircraft artillery units, plus about 50 surface-to-air missile complexes. Pakistan had one air defense brigade.

Pakistan has 280,000 in paramilitary forces, which it is expanding, while India has about 100,000 in border security units.

India claimed to have knocked out all but four of the 19 warplanes Pakistan had in its eastern province.

It said its ground forces were bypassing East Pakistan's large garrison city of Jessore to continue advancing toward Dacca. That provincial capital's major lifeline to the outside world was its airport, and India mounted air raids against it at 30-minute intervals throughout yesterday and into the night, in which the subcontinent was brightly lit by a full moon. India said the outlook for Pakistani troops in East Pakistan was "hopeless."

Pakistan, however, said today

Both Sides Thrust in West

(Continued from Page 1)

that the rail-junction city of Akhaura had been saved when Indian attackers were beaten back. It said its forces had downed 13 Indian planes in today's heavy aerial activity over the province, while two Pakistani American-made Sabre jets were credited the bombardment of civilian airfields. He warned that India would retaliate.

At Dacca, neutral observers saw a United Nations plane and a private aircraft destroyed on the ground by attacking Indian warplanes. An American officer, examining the wreckage later, said: "This was not indiscriminate firing."

Heavy ground fighting was reported in the Sylhet area of East Pakistan, but at Darsana, another town in the province, the Pakistanis reportedly fled without offering stiff resistance to an advancing Indian column.

Later, insurgent East Pakistani forces—Mukti Bahini—took up patrol duties in the abandoned, shuttered town. Across the border in India, Mohammed Mansur, who described himself as the Mukti Bahini commander in the southwest sector of East Pakistan, said that his forces were cooperating with the Indian invaders.

It was the East Pakistanis' secessionist Bangla Desh movement which last year touched off the newest confrontation between India and Pakistan.

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's Awami League, a political party, had won a majority of seats in the national assembly in elections held throughout all of Pakistan on Dec. 1, 1970, gaining 167 seats out of 313. His winning platform called for East Pakistani self-rule. In March, however, Pakistan's President Mohammed Yahya Khan indefinitely postponed the assembly's opening, a move which touched off a campaign of civil disobedience and strikes by Sheikh Mujibur's followers in the east.

On March 15, the president began building up the number of troops in East Pakistan, and mass killings began in Dacca, with many complaints of brutality by the troops, especially against the Hindu minority in the east wing of the Muslim nation.

An estimated 10 million East Pakistanis subsequently fled to India's West Bengal State, posing a serious problem for India's already tautly stretched economy.

Treaty Signed Aug. 9

On Aug. 9, India and the Soviet Union signed a friendship and cooperation treaty calling for consultations if either is attacked. The pact was seen as formal Russian support for New Delhi in the face of the growing dispute with Pakistan, which has the backing of China and, in the current war, of the United States, which says that India is the more blameless of the two neighboring nations.

After months of border bombardments by artillery and occasional ground-unit clashes, India in recent weeks began sending detachments of troops into East Pakistan territory on what it called "defensive missions," to knock out aggressive Pakistani positions.

On Friday, India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said Pakistan had launched "full-scale war" against her nation. Without going so far as to declare war on Pakistan, she said the foe's attacks had made it necessary to put India on a "war footing."

In Pakistan, President Yahya said in a nationwide broadcast: "The enemy has finally aroused us to a jihad (Muslim holy war)."

In New Delhi, a spokesman said India had implemented a clause of the friendship and cooperation pact with the Soviet Union which calls for consultations when one of them is attacked. The nature, whereabouts and purpose of the consultations were not known by foreign newsmen here today.

Two Bangla Desh Heads in Delhi to Ask Recognition

(Continued from Page 1)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 5 (UPI)—Two leaders of the East Pakistani rebel "Bangla Desh" government flew to New Delhi this weekend for talks with Indian officials about formal recognition, authoritative sources here disclosed today.

The two are Syed Nazrul Islam, acting president of the rebels, and Tajuddin Ahmad, who holds the title of prime minister. "Bangla Desh" are the Bangali words for Bengal Land or Bengal Nation, which is the term used by the rebels to refer to their homeland.

The rebels have been seeking diplomatic recognition by India since the start of the East Pakistani civil war more than eight months ago.

U.S. Critical Of New Delhi

(Continued from Page 1)

Britain Seeks Trade

LONDON, Dec. 5 (AP)—Foreign Minister Maurice Duguid said today that he would work with the UN to force India and Pakistan to a cease-fire and to peace talks.

"What we should do is work others in the United Nations to get some resolution, which will help the two parties to a cease-fire, and then to talks, which could lead to a permanent solution in the long term."

France Urges Talks

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The Notes Concern

BEIGRADE, Dec. 5 (AP)—President Tito of Yugoslavia informed Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India and Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru of Pakistan by cable of the concerns over the escalating conflict on the border between the two countries and urged for efforts to settle the dispute.

China Voted With U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

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China voted for the U.S. resolution despite what Chinese Ambassador Huang Hua called its failure "to condemn armed aggression against Pakistan committed by the Indian government with the support of the Soviet Union."

Mr. Malik called this a "slander" and noted that only two permanent members of the council supported the U.S. draft—the United States and China. He noted that the United States had urged the General Assembly last week to a "diet of negativism" between Washington and Peking in opposition to the Soviet call for a world disarmament conference.

Mr. Malik proposed in place of the U.S. move a resolution calling for a political settlement in East Pakistan, saying that this would "inevitably result in a cessation of hostilities." He also called for an end to all acts of violence "by Pakistani forces in East Pakistan, which have led to the deterioration of the situation."

This resolution will probably fail to get the nine votes needed for adoption, so that the question of American and Chinese vetoes—which would be likely—will not arise.

Compromise Proposal

Also put before the Security Council was an eight-country compromise resolution urging an immediate cease-fire and speedy creation of conditions for East Pakistani refugees to return home.

The draft was drawn up after intensive consultations lasting all morning between members of the 15-nation body.

The resolution, which also calls for troop withdrawals by both sides, was backed by eight of the 10 nonpermanent members of the council—Argentina, Belgium, Burma, Italy, Japan, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone and Somalia.

None of the five permanent members of the council—Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States—put their names to the draft, nor did Poland.

The council meeting, delayed for weeks until the escalation of fighting forced the powers to commit themselves publicly, showed how both the Indo-Pakistani conflict and Peking's presence at the United Nations have reshaped the usual lineup of forces here.

The Soviet Union is on India's side, China on Pakistan's. France leans toward India, the United States and Western powers toward Pakistan. The American stance is to respond affirmatively to the Secretary-General's offer of good offices. Pakistan is ready to accept India's offer.

U.S. Ambassador George P. Shultz has been in the city of Pakistan for what he called the "tragic and unresolvable" course to war. But he did not say as far as the high state is concerned, the major responsibility for the outbreak of hostilities and the withdrawal of troops to their own territories, "Withdrawal" was unacceptable to India, the Soviet Union's ally.

The adjournment reflected members' feelings that none of the three alternative resolutions before the council was likely to achieve a unanimous vote or even a voteless majority. Britain and France argued that any council decision would be ineffective if it were not unanimous. The United States argued that postponement would make the council look impotent in the eyes of the world.

The adjourned meeting lasted almost eight hours.

The vote on the U.S. resolution was 11 for (China and the United States among them), two against (the U.S.S.R. and Poland) and two abstentions (Britain and France). It was the Soviet Union's 10th veto in the council.

Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik had earlier called the American draft "one-sided and unacceptable," reflecting Indian opposition to it.

China, in contrast, had said that the Security Council should condemn Indian "aggression" and demand that India immediately withdraw its armed forces from Pakistan.

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China, in contrast, had said that the Security Council should condemn Indian "aggression" and demand that India immediately withdraw its armed forces from Pakistan.



SHELTER—Indian woman and her two children take cover in dugout in frontier town of Balurghat during heavy Pakistan artillery attack last Friday night.

India's Troops in Advance Toward Dacca

(Continued from Page 1)

mobile, well-supplied ground units and a massive aerial attack.

Pakistan said that one of its vessels had been damaged in the action off Karachi's harbor, but none was sunk. It derided as "ridiculous" India's claim to have bombed Pakistani naval headquarters at Karachi.

An Exso oil refinery near Chittagong Port, the sole refinery in East Pakistan, was reportedly set afire during an Indian attack.

India said that its troops had cut off Chittagong, which, as East Pakistan's major port and the site of a big power plant, would be an important prize of war for Indian troops to seize.

India proclaimed a naval and air blockade of East Pakistan, and claimed the right to bomb neutral nations' vessels in Chittagong Port, East Pakistan's major harbor, as of tomorrow. It also threatened to stop neutral vessels on the high seas if it suspected them of carrying war material to Pakistan. It claimed to have seized a Pakistani vessel in the Arabian Sea.

An American merchant vessel, the 788-ton Bunkey State, owned by State Marine Lines of New York, was strafed by Indian Navy vessels in Chittagong Harbor yesterday, the U.S. government said in Washington. The captain and two crew members were injured, it said.

It also reported that the Expeditor, a 6,494-ton vessel operated by American Export Isbrandtsen Lines of New York, was intercepted in international waters and escorted into Indian territorial waters near Madras by Indian ships.

The United States lodged protests about the incidents.

Athens said tonight that two Greek-owned cargo ships were strafed by Indian aircraft off East Pakistan yesterday. Three members of the crew of the Agios Stylianos were injured and that vessel and the Tarsesus were slightly damaged, a government spokesman said.

Pakistan is vastly outnumbered and outgunned in this war, as it was in the two previous ones, which nevertheless ended in stalemates.

India, with a population of 557 million, has 980,000 in its armed forces, which include 625 combat aircraft and a navy boasting one small aircraft carrier, four submarines, three destroyers, nine destroyer escorts, two cruisers, nine frigates and 30 smaller craft, with 47 naval planes and 12 helicopters.

India has about 20 anti-aircraft artillery units, plus about 50 surface-to-air missile complexes. Pakistan had one air defense brigade.

Pakistan has 280,000 in paramilitary forces, which it is expanding, while India has about 100,000 in border security units.

India claimed to have knocked out all but four of the 19 warplanes Pakistan had in its eastern province.

It said its ground forces were bypassing East Pakistan's large garrison city of Jessore to continue advancing toward Dacca. That provincial capital's major lifeline to the outside world was its airport, and India mounted air raids against it at 30-minute intervals throughout yesterday and into the night, in which the subcontinent was brightly lit by a full moon. India said the outlook for Pakistani troops in East Pakistan was "hopeless."

Pakistan, however, said today

4 Charges Filed In Orly Attempt To Hijack Plane

(Continued from Page 1)

PARIS, Dec. 5 (UPI)—A Frenchman who attempted to pirate a Pakistani jetliner in Paris Friday told the police yesterday he had sought to dramatize public indifference toward the suffering of 10 million East Pakistan refugees.

Kean Kay, 28, was charged with kidnapping and holding hostages in attempting to hijack a plane, carrying an illegal weapon and attempted homicide. He slightly wounded a policeman as he was being captured.

He was arrested at Orly after holding 21 passengers and six crew members of the jetliner at gunpoint for eight hours. He demanded 20 tons of medical supplies for the East Pakistani refugees in exchange for the lives of the people on board.

The supplies were rounded up and Red Cross authorities said they would soon be shipped legally to India and East Pakistan.

Sadat Tells Of U.S. Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

OF THESE DISCUSSIONS, Mr. Sadat said Mr. Sisco reported, among other points, that the Israelis "didn't want our forces to cross the canal."

"Joe said the Israelis were very stubborn," Mr. Sadat recalled of the discussion that preceded his endorsement of Egyptian troops on the east side of the canal.

Subsequently, Mr. Sadat said that Mr. Bergus gave the Egyptian Foreign Ministry a paper summarizing the U.S.-Egyptian exchanges.

When details of this were reported in the press, Mr. Sadat said, "Don Bergus became the fall man. Yet I must say, for the historical record, that every word in this paper had been discussed between me and Sisco in this very room."

The Bergus memo reportedly called for Israeli withdrawal across the Sinai Peninsula from the Suez Canal, with Egyptian troops advancing to a point about 15 miles west of the new Israeli line.

Two Bangla Desh Heads in Delhi to Ask Recognition

(Continued from Page 1)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 5 (UPI)—Two leaders of the East Pakistani rebel "Bangla Desh" government flew to New Delhi this weekend for talks with Indian officials about formal recognition, authoritative sources here disclosed today.

The two are Syed Nazrul Islam, acting president of the rebels, and Tajuddin Ahmad, who holds the title of prime minister. "Bangla Desh" are the Bangali words for Bengal Land or Bengal Nation, which is the term used by the rebels to refer to their homeland.

The rebels have been seeking diplomatic recognition by India since the start of the East Pakistani civil war more than eight months ago.

China Voted With U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

China Voted With U.S.

China voted for the U.S. resolution despite what Chinese Ambassador Huang Hua called its failure "to condemn armed aggression against Pakistan committed by the Indian government with the support of the Soviet Union."

Mr. Malik called this a "slander" and noted that only two permanent members of the council supported the U.S. draft—the United States and China. He noted that the United States had urged the General Assembly last week to a "diet of negativism" between Washington and Peking in opposition to the Soviet call for a world disarmament conference.

Mr. Malik proposed in place of the U.S. move a resolution calling for a political settlement in East Pakistan, saying that this would "inevitably result in a cessation of hostilities." He also called for an end to all acts of violence "by Pakistani forces in East Pakistan, which have led to the deterioration of the situation."

This resolution will probably fail to get the nine votes needed for adoption, so that the question of American and Chinese vetoes—which would be likely—will not arise.

Compromise Proposal

Also put before the Security Council was an eight-country compromise resolution urging an immediate cease-fire and speedy creation of conditions for East Pakistani refugees to return home.

The draft was drawn up after intensive consultations lasting all morning between members of the 15-nation body.

The resolution, which also calls for troop withdrawals by both sides, was backed by eight of the 10 nonpermanent members of the council—Argentina, Belgium, Burma, Italy, Japan, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone and Somalia.

None of the five permanent members of the council—Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States—put their names to the draft, nor did Poland.

The council meeting, delayed for weeks until the escalation of fighting forced the powers to commit themselves publicly, showed how both the Indo-Pakistani conflict and Peking's presence at the United Nations have reshaped the usual lineup of forces here.

The Soviet Union is on India's side, China on Pakistan's. France leans toward India, the United States and Western powers toward Pakistan. The American stance is to respond affirmatively to the Secretary-General's offer of good offices. Pakistan is ready to accept India's offer.

U.S. Ambassador George P. Shultz has been in the city of Pakistan for what he called the "tragic and unresolvable" course to war. But he did not say as far as the high state is concerned, the major responsibility for the outbreak of hostilities and the withdrawal of troops to their own territories, "Withdrawal" was unacceptable to India, the Soviet Union's ally.

The adjournment reflected members' feelings that none of the three alternative resolutions before the council was likely to achieve a unanimous vote or even a voteless majority. Britain and France argued that any council decision would be ineffective if it were not unanimous. The United States argued that postponement would make the council look impotent in the eyes of the world.

The adjourned meeting lasted almost eight hours.

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Russia Vetoed U.S. Move in U.N. To Halt Indian-Pakistani War

(Continued from Page 1)

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Both Sides Thrust in West

(Continued from Page 1)

that the rail-junction city of Akhaura had been saved when Indian attackers were beaten back. It said its forces had downed 13 Indian planes in today's heavy aerial activity over the province, while two Pakistani American-made Sabre jets were credited the bombardment of civilian airfields. He warned that India would retaliate.

At Dacca, neutral observers saw a United Nations plane and a private aircraft destroyed on the ground by attacking Indian warplanes. An American officer, examining the wreckage later, said: "This was not indiscriminate firing."

Heavy ground fighting was reported in the Sylhet area of East Pakistan, but at

Air Again Rejects Call to Quit Arab Land

Dec. 5 (UPI)—The Egyptian Foreign Minister rejected a new pledge with President Nixon to resume peace negotiations with Israel.

ns Gun U.S., Years

Dec. 5 (UPI)—A seven-year duel in front of which Willie G. Miller, Jr., was declared guilty of the August 1964 assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

anches Diagram Studies

Dec. 5 (UPI)—The laying out of a new diagram of the Middle East is being studied by the U.S. State Department.

Uruguay Loser Wants to Duel

Dec. 5 (AP)—Retired Gen. Liber Seregni, the leftist Broad Front's defeated presidential candidate, has challenged another retired general and election loser to a duel.

Curbs Bases

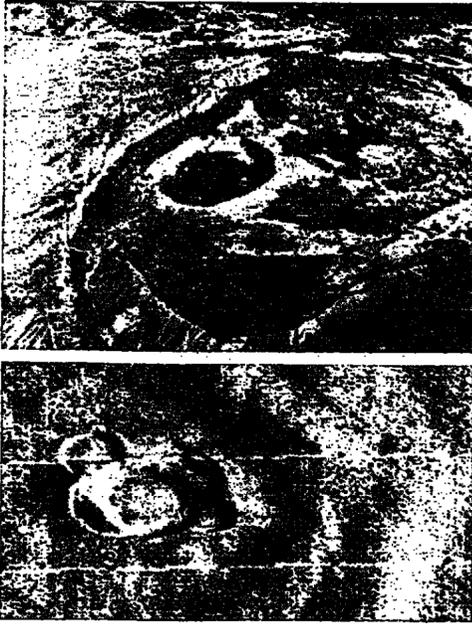
Dec. 5 (AP)—The U.S. State Department is curbing the number of military bases in the Middle East.

Uruguay Waits On Poll Recount

Dec. 5 (Reuters)—A recount ordered of all votes cast in Uruguay's general election last Sunday will delay a result until the end of January.

2 Held in 15 Deaths After Naples Blast

Dec. 5 (Reuters)—Police yesterday arrested two men and charged them with mass murder and arson following an explosion that wrecked an apartment building here Wednesday, killing 15 persons and injuring six others.



BY COMPARISON—Photos released by Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif., show similarities between certain parts of the planets Earth and Mars. Bottom photo shows erater complex near Acreaus Lacus in Tharsis region of Mars as viewed by Mariner-9. The top photo shows Kilauca Caldera in Hawaii.

Earth-Like Volcanoes May Dot Mars, Mariner Photos Show

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (UPI)—Scientists directing the Mariner-9 spacecraft now orbiting Mars reported Friday that the red planet may be dotted with the shells of extinct volcanoes similar to some on earth.

The scientists said their "working hypothesis" is that four features of the Martian landscape that were photographed by Mariner-9 are the mountainous shells of calderas, that is active and extinct volcanoes, that appear on such diverse areas of the earth as Hawaii and the Galapagos Islands.

The view ranges from agreement to skepticism to outright disbelief. Dr. Harold Masursky of the U.S. Geological Survey told a news conference at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory at Pasadena, Calif. But in a discussion of the Martian geology, he said this seems to be the best theory put forth on the basis of what Mariner-9 had radioed back to earth.

In releasing other details of the flight, the scientists said the gigantic dust storm that is all but enveloping Mars at altitudes up to 30 miles, appeared to be abating.

Yet the scientists expressed concern that the yellowish dust obscuring most of the Martian surface features might not dissipate before the scheduled end of the Mariner-9 mission, now 11 weeks away. They said the fine particles were so diffuse, the Martian atmosphere so thin and the gravity there so weak that it could be months before they fall back to the surface.

Comparison of the current Mariner-9 photographs with those taken by Mariner-7 two years ago also seem to indicate, the scientists said, that the polar ice caps of Mars actually may be extremely thin, on the order of several inches in some places.

Another intriguing theory outlined by the scientific group is that the two Martian moons, Deimos and Phobos, may once have been the same body but may have been cracked apart by the impact of an asteroid.

Turbulent 25 Days Castro Ends His Visit to Chile; Stops Over in Peru, Ecuador

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 5 (UPI)—"Perhaps our visit has served as a stimulus for those who want to create difficulties for the popular government, and it may have sharpened some problems."

With this comment, Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba left Chile yesterday after a 25-day visit during which antagonisms between the left-wing government of President Salvador Allende and the anti-Marxist opposition rose to new levels of violence.

Mr. Castro arrived back in Havana today, Reuters reported. The basic causes of this conflict dated before Mr. Castro and his entourage of civilian and military aides arrived last month. It is likely that the confrontation in the streets, in the university, and in the Congress would have taken place at this time even if Mr. Castro had not been here.

But public comments by the Cuban revolutionary leader on the crisis have contributed to antagonisms that erupted in street violence last week, leading to the declaration of a state of emergency and curfew in this capital, under army control.

Mr. Castro's interpretation of the crisis as "fascism in action," which he forcefully conveyed to government leaders, may have hardened the position of Mr. Allende's "popular unity" coalition against the opposition.

Mr. Castro and Mr. Allende have concluded in describing the march on Wednesday by 5,000 women protesting food shortages, and the street clashes between Marxist and anti-Marxist youth groups that followed, as "an escalation of fascist sedition."

Luis Corvalan Lepe, secretary-general of the Communist party, said in a radio message that "the working class is not prepared to permit the fascist hands to control the streets again."

All work centers and farms controlled by the Marxists were ordered to "assume a position of combat" and mobilize forces "to take the offensive."

Mr. Castro conferred for almost six hours yesterday at Lima's international airport with President Juan Velasco Alvarado and other key officers in Peru's military government.

Then he flew off for another airport visit in Guayaquil, 825 miles to the north, with the president of Ecuador, Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra.

With the two visits to the leaders of non-Marxist oriented countries that do not maintain diplomatic relations with Cuba, Mr. Castro slightly narrowed the existing breach in the U.S.-inspired formal isolation of Cuba from most of its Latin American neighbors.

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Rugby Star's Finest Catch Saves Girl, 2

MONTELUÇON, France, Dec. 5 (AP)—French rugby player Jean-Claude Romane made the greatest catch of his career Friday—grabbing a 2-year-old girl as she fell from a fifth-story window.

Mr. Romane, 31, heard the girl crying as she teetered on the edge of her apartment window while he was parking his car below. He ran and caught her as she fell, making a rolling fall to cut the impact. The girl suffered only a bump on her forehead.

Business Is Up, Pollution Down in Vienna Car Ban

VIENNA, Dec. 5 (UPI)—Business is up and pollution is down since Vienna blocked cars a week ago from the heart of its "inner city," authorities said today.

"Pollution has dropped by 70 percent," Franz Hofmann, head of the city planning office, said. "The remaining pollution comes mainly from coal heating. We will therefore start a new campaign appealing to inner-city dwellers to switch to gas and electricity."

"Shop owners report a 25 to 50 percent increase in business in the first week," said Heinrich Heinz, head of administration for the inner city. "There's no doubt the pedestrian zone will be prolonged and enlarged next year."

Part of the inner city—St. Stephen's Square, half of the Kaerntnerstrasse shopping street and the historic Graben Square—is now a car-less pedestrian zone for a five-week period over Christmas.

China's Fallout Detected in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (UPI)—The Atomic Energy Commission announced yesterday that radioactive fallout has been detected in eight states in the western part of the United States, evidently the result of a recent nuclear test on the Chinese mainland.

The commission said the radioactivity was believed to stem from a blast of roughly 20 kilotons set off at China's Lop Nor test site on Nov. 11. The explosion, a relatively small one in terms of modern atomic weapons technology, was about the size of the original blast over Hiroshima.

Brezhnev Goes To Warsaw for Party Congress

WARSAW, Dec. 5 (Reuters)—Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev arrived here today to attend the sixth Polish Communist party congress, during which he is expected to make a major speech on foreign policy.

The five-day congress opens tomorrow. It will be attended by other East European leaders, who may take the opportunity to discuss international questions, such as Berlin and the proposed all-European security conference.

Mr. Brezhnev's speech to the 1,815 party delegates, probably on Tuesday, is likely to cover East-West relations and possible proposals for troop reductions in Europe by Warsaw Pact nations and NATO.

Pravda Assails 'Reactionary' Mao

MOSCOW, Dec. 5 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union today launched a scathing attack on Maoism, charging that it aided imperialism and reaction.

An article in the Communist party daily Pravda also claimed that Maoists were conducting one purge after another against an opposition movement in the Chinese Army.

"In essence, Maoism is by no means a revolutionary but a reactionary ideology, objectively bringing grief to the mill of imperialism and reaction," it said.

The lengthy commentary follows a flurry of Soviet press attacks recently reflecting Moscow's anger over Chinese policy at the United Nations. Pravda said Friday that Peking was serving imperialism by opposing the Soviet proposal for a world disarmament conference.

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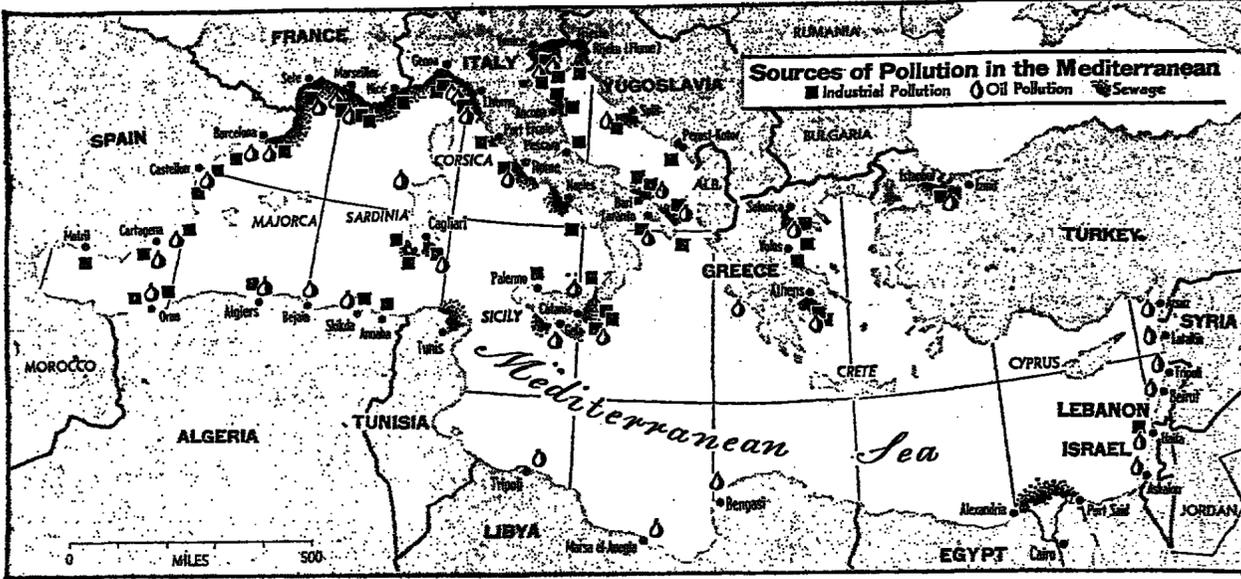


It can be three across. Or when the plane's not full, two across or even a couch. You'll find it on all our 707's, a small part of TWA's total Ambassador Service to America. First we threw out the old seats. Then we threw out the old everything else. Now you'll find new colours, new fabrics, new carpets. In fact, new everything else. As well as one or two other things exclusive to TWA passengers. You'll be offered the choice of three meals in economy, for example.



*IATA requires us to make a nominal charge for in-flight entertainment. And for alcoholic beverages in economy class.

atican-Franco... en As Bishop... air Again Rejects Call to Quit Arab Land... ns Gun U.S., Years... unches Diagram Studies... Uruguay Loser Wants to Duel Second Also-Ran... Curbs Bases... Uruguay Waits On Poll Recount... 2 Held in 15 Deaths After Naples Blast... Holid... Ties... NOTICE... million, at Hytera, 2nd, 1971, at the... Paris, and... American Aid to... ar, Croix de Guerre... (renell), Sur... daine Bizek, son... Christopher; daug... Elisabeth; Tessa... hurch in Paris, 65 11 a.m. Tuesday.



Some Therapy for a Sick Mediterranean

ROME (NYT)—The Mediterranean has been widely diagnosed as a dangerously sick sea; now the experts are seeking the therapy.

As a result of international conferences, the formation of numerous committees and the publication of voluminous reports on the deteriorating health of their sea, most Mediterranean nations have become aware of the problem. They have also become aware that unless they act together, they are apt to drown separately in a sea of pollution.

The principal causes of the Mediterranean's poor health are its limited water circulation, slow rate of oxygen replenishment and lack of sufficient nutrients for marine life. These factors have been compounded by oil, chemical and sewage pollution that has already taken a substantial toll of public health, tourism and fisheries in the 18 Mediterranean countries.

Ecological Conscience

Now the Mediterranean states, shaken by evidence that the cradle of civilization is turning into a graveyard, have begun to develop an ecological conscience.

The attention of most is now focused on the United Nations Human Environment Conference, set for June, 1972, in Stockholm. The countries hope the conference will achieve a principal goal: viable solutions to international pollution problems.

The Mediterranean has always had a precarious ecological balance, according to a comprehensive report presented at a conference in Malta in July by Lord Ritchie-Calder, an associate fellow of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions at Santa Barbara, Calif. The center sponsored the conference, called Faem in Maribus.

The situation is believed to have reached its present critical phase because of increased industrialization, the rise in population and the absence of adequate controls.

Ten Mediterranean countries are working on a draft convention to be presented at Stockholm for a regional agreement on the control of marine pollution in the Mediterranean. The 21 states bordering on the Mediterranean and the Black Seas have been invited to take part in this collective action.

At the Faem in Maribus conference, more than 180 diplomats and scientists from 30 countries agreed on the urgency of multilateral legislation.

One Real Opening

One obstacle to such action has been the reluctance of governments to publish the details of their pollution problems for fear of hurting their tourist industries. Some scientists, according to authoritative sources, are afraid to publish information because they might lose their jobs.

The only real opening of the 970,000-square-mile Mediterranean is the Strait of Gibraltar. Surface water from the Atlantic flows in, bringing oxygen; underneath it is an outgoing current of dense, saltier, colder water.

Such a narrow opening means that it takes about 80 years for a complete turnover of Mediterranean water, according to estimates by Arthur R. Miller of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute in Massachusetts.

The ecological balance of the marine environment, particularly in a semi-enclosed system such as the Mediterranean, can be destroyed in several ways. Some pollutants poison and kill plants and animals directly. Others, such as oil, make so great a demand on the oxygen supply that marine life suffocates. Some pollutants, such as fertilizers and detergents, produce an excessive growth of certain plants or animals at the expense of others.

A fourth type of pollutant, DDT and other chlorinated hydrocarbons, accumulates in some types of marine life that have an affinity for this type of substance, and it eventually passes into the food chain with dangerous or lethal effects.

The two most polluted regions of the Mediterranean are the Provencal Basin off the French

Riviera, and the Venice-Trieste area in the Adriatic Sea. The Rhône River flows near Marseilles into the basin and the Po flows into the Adriatic just south of Venice.

The two rivers have often been called the lungs of the Mediterranean because they and the Strait of Gibraltar were the sea's main sources of oxygen regeneration. The rivers have now become, in effect, sewers of debris, waste and pollutants and they contain relatively little oxygen.

There has been more detailed research on the extent of pollution in the areas fed by the rivers than in any other part of the Mediterranean. Yugoslav experts from the Center for Marine Research Institute at Zagreb, led by Jose Stin of the University of Ljubljana, reported that pollution processes in the Venice-Trieste area have reached "very serious levels, probably the most disturbing in the whole Mediterranean."

The region of Marseilles was described as similar to that of

Trieste. A large center of ports, industry and population pours waste, most of it untreated, into the sea. The bacterial load in the water was said to have gone "beyond safety limits" and marine sediments are impregnated with intestinal germs 100 yards from the shore. The Bay of Marseilles is contaminated by detergents, pesticides and a coating of oil. Some marine animal and plant species have decreased; others have grown abnormally.

First Big Step

The first important step toward a comprehensive survey of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean was taken at the Conference on Pollution of the Seas, organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome last December. Fifty-four countries agreed to cooperate in the project.

A report by experts of the sponsoring organization's General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean, and the International Commission for Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean,

provides a global view of the state of pollution for the whole region, specifying types of pollution and existing legislation.

Domestic, or sewage, pollution from large urban centers or areas of high population concentration is already a source of concern along the Spanish, French and Italian coasts where sewage goes directly into the sea with little or no treatment, according to the report.

The main sources of industrial chemical waste in the western Mediterranean basin, which includes the Adriatic, were said to be metallurgy, industrial textiles, tanneries, pulp mills, fertilizers, chemical works, pesticides, detergents, dyes and dioxins, metal industries, cement works and plastic manufacture.

The widespread use of vegetable pesticides, particularly in eastern Mediterranean countries, was said to be responsible for the loss of marine life at all levels from zooplankton to fish. Aquatic birds have also suffered from the effects of pesticides. In the eastern Mediterranean, pesticides are not widely

used and the problem arises only in Israel, Cyprus and the Nile Delta.

Agriculture was included as a significant factor of industrial pollution because of the runoff into the sea of artificial fertilizers, pesticides and animal wastes from Spain, France, Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey and Israel.

The Food and Agriculture Organization's conference on the pollution of the seas summarized water pollution legislation: Most of the industrialized nations along the Mediterranean coasts have begun to take action on municipal pollution in their coastal waters, but there is still an urgent need for action at the international level.

As preparation for the Stockholm conference, an inter-governmental working group on marine pollution held its first session in London last June. Representatives of 33 states—oceanographers, marine scientists and fishery experts—proposed regulation of the dumping of wastes and regional agreements on pollution in the North Sea and the Mediterranean.

The U.S. Surprise Offer To End the Money Crisis

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS (NYT)—Luigi Barzini observed in his book "The Italians" that while the Italians forget their defeats, the French look for victories.

The comment is especially germane in the current stage of the international monetary crisis, where compromises are finally in sight after nearly four months of a dialogue among the dead.

The French insisted all along that it was the United States that was out of step. American profligacy was the cause of monetary disorder. Like any other country in trouble, the United States had to devalue its currency.

This was hard to swallow in Washington. When the United States finally acted last August to boost its exports and erase the deficit in its balance of payments, it in effect told the other major nations that the deficit was their problem.

So, the American argument continued, it was up to them to get rid of the deficit by upvaluing their currencies and making trade and defense-sharing concessions to the United States.

Washington said the United States had a deficit because other countries insisted on running comfortable surpluses, but that the situation could not continue because it was depressing American employment.

Last week in Rome, something happened to bring the two sides closer together. At a meeting of the finance ministers of the ten richest non-Communist countries, the United States accepted in principle a devaluation of the dollar.

Nothing Definite

There were no concrete offers and no commitments, but for the first time since the crisis began the United States put devaluation numbers on the table.

This was part of a "nuts and bolts" negotiating effort (the term was used by the secretary of the U.S. Treasury, John B. Connally) to get a realignment package that would give the dollar a major trading advantage in world export markets.

The French, who had pressed their partners in the Common Market and the Japanese into demanding American devaluation as a condition of settlement, had won a victory. With it the French were then prepared to give the United States some small trading advantage over France.

The precise numbers will depend on the type of political agreement President Nixon arrives at when he sees President Georges Pompidou of France in the Azores Dec. 13. Significantly, the next meeting of the Group of Ten finance ministers—the members of the club of the rich countries—will take place four days later in Washington.

There could well be a settlement then, even though large controversial areas remain to be covered.

The political will to reach a settlement exists on both sides of the Atlantic and in Tokyo. One reason is that the crisis has damaged world business confidence and, if it is prolonged, could throw Japan, the countries of Western Europe and even the United States into a new depression. A second reason is that it has undermined the unity of the Western world on the eve of major negotiations with Communist countries over new security arrangements.

The word at Rome was that President Nixon now wants to resolve the thing quickly. Mr. Connally made this clear when he told the other delegates that he had been given plenipotentiary negotiating powers to reach an agreement in Rome, if possible. When he talked devaluation numbers the others knew he meant business.

10 Percent Offer

In fact they got a little more than they bargained for. The shock came—followed by 40 minutes of silence as the central bankers feverishly made their trade impact calculations—when Mr. Connally suggested a "working hypothesis" of a 10-percent devaluation of the dollar.

Although the monetary system has been shattered since Mr. White's Aug. 15 decision to sever the dollar's link with gold, the dollar remains, in fact, the currency because of American economic power.

As such, the dollar's exchange rate depends on what other nations will permit.

Whatever the United States put on the table, it was clear that the other nations would control the size of the devaluation. They do this by adjusting their own exchange rates in line with what they think the spread should be.

Everyone around the table, except the United States, would have been happy with a 5-percent devaluation. But in view of the reluctance of other countries to upvalue their currencies, 5 percent would not have been enough to give the United States what it considered it needed as a "reasonable" adjustment.

When the 10-percent blow fell, Britain's chancellor of the Exchequer, Anthony Barber, and Italy's finance minister, Mario Ferrari Aggradi, said their economies could not absorb the 10 percent and so their currencies would have to go down some.

French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said nothing, although earlier he had told the meeting that France would accept a 5-percent realignment between the franc and the dollar.

Annual Deficits

The United States will have a basic deficit in its balance of payments—the difference between what it spends abroad and what it takes in—of \$10 billion this year and probably another \$10 billion next year.

This is what Mr. Connally and his chief monetary deputy, Paul Volcker, are trying to erase. In pure financial terms this is what the crisis is all about. In political terms, however, the implications go far beyond the numbers: What should the role of the United States in the world be?

The dollar became an overvalued currency because the United States was overextended. The crisis reflects the search for a new political as well as economic order to take account of the changes in the world power structure over the last quarter-century.

One of the major technical problems in trying to sort things out is that there is no central political authority behind the mighty economic force of Western Europe.

Half of the negotiating time in Rome was taken up, before negotiations with the United States, in a search for a joint position among the Common Market countries and Britain, which has joined their monetary councils as a future full member of the Market.

The six-Luxembourg, a Market member, is not in the Group of Ten—refused to talk to the United States individually and yet, haggling among themselves, they were unable to construct a solid front.

The negotiating efforts are now concentrated on getting the alignment that would give the United States most of the balance of payments redress it seeks. Once this occurs, the United States would be the beneficiary.

Holding the Price Line As Wage Front Sags

By Walter Rugaber

WASHINGTON (NYT)—The Price Commission slapped a lot of grasping fingers last week. Patiently, even blandly, it explained to the culprits that inflation is bad—and that if they lacked the will-power to resist temptation, the commission would supply it.

The episode held an immediate, dollars-and-cents significance for business and labor. It also offered some broader perspective on the government's three-week-old Phase-2 program and the machinery set up to administer it.

The prospect of a "gentlemen's agreement" between labor and management members of the Pay Board has worried some observers of the Nixon administration's economic stabilization effort from the beginning. The official theory was that the five labor and the five management members of the board would naturally be continually on opposite sides and that the five public members, therefore, would hold the balance of power on wage decisions. It hasn't worked out that way so far.

The meetings do sound like collective bargaining sessions. And, as expected, the union leaders do argue tirelessly that their contracts must be respected even if they sometimes look a little inflationary. But it is the public members—who have been most vocal in fighting big raises.

Fought Alone

They alone fought to trim a settlement that gave soft coal miners a wage and fringe benefit increase of 15 percent or more. Management, on and off the Pay Board, was passive—apparently confident that whatever it gave to workers could be passed on to consumers in the form of higher prices.

This was indeed just what the Price Commission had said business could do: Cost increases justified price increases. Pay raises averaging 5.5 percent, trimmed by gains in productivity that have averaged 3 percent, would produce price advances of 2.5 percent.

But it was apparent that this neat arrangement could fall apart—that labor, offering one reason or another, could push raises of more than 5.5 percent through the Pay Board, while management, in turn, could win corresponding increases from the Price Commission.

By itself, the coal situation would certainly have seemed less than threatening. But there were many other cases ahead, with its sharp built-in inflation tendency to wrangle inclusively, and its management leadership, the Pay Board's beginning to look distinctly "Not Invincible."

The Price Commission, while scarcely seemed having it had itself approved three increases that appeared on the surface anyway, very if. But in some crucial respects, the commission is a different beast altogether.

There are only seven members all representing the public and they hold relatively brief and passionate discussions under delicate chairman, C. Jay Grayson Jr. The commission apparently doesn't apply a strict and the board in work out the procedural details of operation.

The minute coal wages approved, the commission was looking for a price case. First to apply for an increase, the Old Ben Coal Co., a small named but important subset of the Standard Oil Co. of Ohio. The commission demanded information: "Old Ben" asked for a 5.71 percent raise. Wednesday the commission announced that it would allow only 3.71 percent, meaning the company could pass on less than two-thirds of its new costs and thus confronting it with the prospect of a severe price squeeze.

Implications Clear

The implications were clear but the commission took time to make them inescapable: "Old Ben" case would apply business generally, and price increases cannot reflect prices above the 4.5 percent guideline.

The commission bluntly if politely rejected the Pay Board rationale for allowing some raises above the guideline. It said that "wages" would be allowed to "track" the guideline there is a general principle.

"We have no intention," said Mr. Grayson, "of threatening leave-takers, but we do intend to backbite, as one observer put it, among the Pay Board's management members." It was definitely the most blunt move yet.

'Friends of Franklin Pierce' Rally 'Round Light on the Most Obscure of U.S. Presidents

By David Epstein

WASHINGTON—As it has in the past, the United States last month ignored the birth date of President Franklin Pierce, who, in the opinion of those who have reviewed his presidency, ranks as the most obscure and among the least successful of the American Presidents.

Pierce's obscurity is such that even numerous anecdotal material generated by his life and times has been forgotten, much like his presidential administration. For example, in 1845, Pierce, then a captain in the Mexican War, in a cavalry charge near Vera Cruz, Mexico, fainted and fell off his horse. During the presidential campaign of 1852, the incident was cited as evidence of Pierce's cowardice. In rebuttal, his adherents asserted that the true version of the occurrence was that the horse had stumbled, and in the process of being thrown from the animal, the saddle horn struck Pierce in the groin, rendering him unconscious.

Although he had been a former representative and senator in the Congress prior to seeking the presidency, the quality which made Pierce most acceptable for the office was that he was a Southerner who held strong Northern sympathies in viewing the sectional issues which were then in the pre-Civil War days, rancid in the country. Persons of this stripe were, in some quarters, sneeringly referred to as "dough-faces."

Two Conclusions

In recalling Pierce, aside from musing on the quaint occurrences of his life and administration, two conclusions may be drawn. First, contrary to the conventional wisdom, an individual does not, merely by assuming the presidency, "grow" in office. Pierce, as it were, although he had actively sought the office, in his inaugural address, with a certain amount of unintended prophetic, stated that he had "been borne to a position so suitable for others rather than desirable for myself" adding, "You have summoned me in my weakness; you must sustain me by your strength."

The inauguration augured the administration. The inaugural parade was snubbed by the District of Columbia Fire Department because of Pierce's failure to attend or even respond to an invitation to attend a party given in his honor by the Fire Department.

At the oath-taking ceremony itself, which took place on a bitter windy day, rather than follow the practice of all his predecessors and read a prepared speech, Pierce delivered an extemporaneous oration of more than 3,000 words. During the extended course of these remarks, 65,900 of

The writer, an attorney who wrote this article for The Washington Post, is the founder of the Friends of Franklin Pierce, whose motto is: "To rescue him from the obscurity he so richly deserves."

the 80,000 member crowd left the inaugural scene. Due to the exposure, Abigail Fillmore, the wife of the outgoing President, caught a cold which resulted in her death a month later.

Pierce's Vice-President, William R. King, was not present at the occasion and, by special act of Congress, was allowed to receive the oath of office in Havana, Cuba. Within a few days after taking the oath King died.

At the conclusion of the inauguration day, Pierce upon returning to the White House with one of his aides, found the place in complete disarray, all the Fillmore servants having departed. Finding only a single candle lit and undoubtedly cursing the darkness, Pierce could locate only a lamp on the floor upon which to spend his first night in the White House.

Uniquely in American history, Pierce went through four years in office without a change in his cabinet officials, which included Jefferson Davis, as the secretary of war and soon to be president of the Confederacy.

Various historians, viewing his administration, have found little to discuss. One historian, describing the work of each of the nation's Presidents with respect to their contributions to the City of Washington, states of Pierce only that he carried on the work of Millard Fillmore in building an asylum, the predecessor of St. Elizabeth's Hospital. Another historian who has studied great presidential decisions attributes three to Millard Fillmore, who has some claim to presidential obscurity, and none whatever to Pierce. During Fillmore's administration Commodore Matthew C. Perry opened Japan to the West; the United States purchased that part of the Southwest which became known as the Gadsden Purchase; and the first perforated postage stamps were issued by the government.

Pierce, during his presidency, while homeback riding in Rock Creek Park, ran a woman down and earned the distinction of being the first person, as President, to be involved in a criminal offense. While this particular incident may not have been attributable to his heavy drinking, Pierce was, as one historian put it, a "tragic figure" who "suffered from an overindulgence in alcohol and a violent allergy to it."

At the conclusion of his administration, Pierce sought the nomination for a second term, but was rejected by his own Democratic party, earning the distinction of being the only President who having been elected to the office was refused renomination for a second term when one was sought.

Even when preparing to leave office, misadventures continued. On the day preceding Buchanan's inauguration, Pierce, desiring to put the White House in order for his successor, decided to spend his last night in office at the home of his secretary of state. On the morning of the inauguration, the Buchanan inaugural party appeared at the secretary's home to take Pierce in the procession to the Capitol for the ceremony. He was not there.

After some scurrying about, one person recalled having seen Pierce wandering through the lobby of the Willard Hotel, and so the presidential procession went to the hotel and there was Pierce, alone. Pierce, mistakenly expecting to be picked up at the hotel, had gone there without informing anyone.

Harsh Critics

The judgment of Pierce's contemporaries on his administration was harsh. Nathaniel Hawthorne, a college classmate at Bowdoin College, close friend and biographer, admitted "there are scores of men in the country that seem brighter than he is."

Ralph Waldo Emerson thought that Hawthorne was "unlucky in having for a friend a man who could not be befriended; whose miserable administration admits of but one excuse, imbecility. Pierce was either the worst, or he was the weakest, of all our Presidents." Indeed, Emerson, upon receiving a book from Hawthorne which was dedicated to Pierce, immediately tore out the dedicatory page. Nor did Emerson appear to believe that a particular compassion was necessary in those pre-Freudian days, to assess Pierce in the light of his personal misfortunes. Pierce, at the time he was President-elect, was involved in a tragic train wreck with his wife and his then only surviving child. The child was killed and his wife, as a result, was unhinged for the rest of her life. One of the other passengers on the train sued the railroad for negligence and Pierce,



of all things, hired a prominent lawyer to defend the railroad! The lawyer won the case. The reason Pierce gave for defending the railroad was that his wife was of the view that the son's death was caused by divine intervention so that Pierce would be able to give his undivided attention to the burdens of the presidency.

The second principle to be drawn from Pierce's presidency is that former Presidents should be memorialized only after the passage of time has allowed for dispassionate assessments of individual accomplishments and not just because a person has been President for a period of time. Fortunately, unlike the present day impulse to memorialize a President almost from the moment he reaches the White House, which has resulted in a proliferation of edifices, under the guise of libraries around the country, honoring Hoover, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and soon Nixon, the urge to do so was not there in earlier times. The New Hampshire legislature debated for some 50 years as to whether and in what manner to memorialize this native son who had ascended to the presidency, finally deciding upon an unobtrusive statue on the State Capitol grounds. Curiously, the Pierce statue, while listing all of the offices which he declined, in contrast with Thomas Jefferson's specific instructions that his Monticello tombstone should list only that he was the author of the Declaration of Independence and of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom and the Father of the University of Virginia, thereby omitting numerous accomplishments including cabinet posts and the presidency.

A contemporary, John Sherman, viewing Pierce's presidency from the post Civil War perspective summed up his presidential career:

"I can appreciate his social integrity and agreeable qualities, and only regret that he was President of the United States at a time when the sagacity of a Jefferson, the determined courage of a Jackson, or the shrewdness and wisdom of a Lincoln were needed to meet the difficulties and dangers which he had to encounter."

de l'italie

U.S. 7th Army in Germany Acts to Lift Sagging Morale

By Lawrence Fellows



FREED—Black soldiers from the 93d Signal Battalion in Darmstadt, West Germany, who were facing court-martial for refusing order after fight between white and black soldiers. The Seventh Army's commander ordered process dropped and canceled all punishment meted out. The white soldier at the left is a guard.

On Oct. 22, four days before the court-martial was to begin in Heidelberg, Gen. Davidson ordered the whole affair dropped and canceled administrative punishment already meted out. He had already ordered that all "inexcusably delayed" court-martial cases be thrown out, that Army lawyers be exempt from other duties in the cause of swifter justice and that applications for search warrants be made in writing.

Blacks in Trouble

The orders applied more to black soldiers than to whites. There are more black faces in the stockades than there are white. Black soldiers, who account for one-eighth of the men in the Seventh Army, account for three times as many reported cases of rape, robbery and aggravated assault as do the whites. The Panthers, the Third World, Black Baptists, the Moorish Church and other organizations of militant or standoffish blacks have not been able to retain a real hold on blacks in the Seventh. Sometimes 20 or 30 will band loosely together and have an accepted leader, but the Army shifts people around too much for small organizations to take root. Another attempt at cracking the race problem and counteracting the standard gripes of enlisted men is the opportunity afforded the individual to bypass the chain of command. To the surprise of the authorities in Augsburg, soldiers used command-jumping meetings to speed the supply of spare parts and tools they needed to keep their weapons and vehicles in shape. In Kaiserslautern any soldier can go to Sgt. Otto Meyers with a problem with fair assurance that if it is real something will be done about it. The sergeant is black and has a black and a white as assistants. They wear uniforms or civilian clothes depending on the circumstances. A client can pick out the man he wants to talk to. Sgt. Meyers has helped men get promotion or satisfied them that they were not ready for it. He helped a man with a transfer. He got fresher eggs into the commissary. He averted a fight over music by arranging to have soul music on one night and country and Western on the next—and the blacks listen increasingly to country and Western now and the whites to soul. "In most cases it's a lack of communication," the sergeant explained. "Whether it's a black-and-white thing or a German-American thing we try to close the communication gap. Before we know it, they are shaking hands." Much worry has been expressed in the Seventh that low morale could have a disastrous effect on the ability to fight. There are too many unpredictable factors in real warfare to be sure now well an army can be prepared for it, but at the exercises in Germany last month, the British, Canadian and German observers were plainly impressed.

SRG, West Germany. Tormented by racial biasing discipline and sense of mission, the U.S. Seventh Army are being introduced to altered style of life to lift their morale and their effectiveness. Constellation process of lion and change, conscious new methods brushed away rules that have been life as long as there are armies. units of the Seventh after can see his best-... under at any time to... what he considers... natory treatment, or... poor food in the... reason, soldiers can... the training exercises... and the war games...

Trial Rules
...trial are being can-... the evidence is judged... or biased or when... have waited for what... dies consider an un-... long time to be brought... who have trouble... to the new drill are... out. The newcomers... officers who are dis-... being bypassed are... ed out too, especially... as that they were by-... a good cause. If these officers can't... off," said S. Sgt. Tony... nself a bit of an old-... 11 years service. As a military police-... iserslautern, regularly... int patrols with the... man police, knowing... a German police MfA... responding to calls... German police radio... another of the new... nake law enforcement... more effective in gar-... and to remove a... source of friction with... cant is all in favor of... s, although he thinks... um are having trouble... "It's going a little too... m," he said. "The kids... educated now. The... can't communicate. They can't back this... no one with any knowl-... Seventh Army speaks... ly of its soldiers as...

general, who came from Vietnam, where he had commanded the in-... into Cambodia, has in-... a series of measures to... improve morale and effectiveness. He sees the real hope for im-... coming with the win-... of the war in Vietnam. "In late June, when I arrived," he said in a chat in his head-... quarters in Heidelberg, "the Seventh Army had probably... reached some sort of nadir in... which all the inherited difficulties... and deficiencies, the deteriora-... tions coming out of the Vietnam... thing, had really just come into... a confluence, and you just had... a very difficult situation. "It was a terrible price, you... know, we had to pay here in Eu-... rope for the support of Vietnam,"... he continued. "Europe was used... as a rotation base. Company... commanders were turning over... every three months. Entire com-... panies were turning over in nine... to 12 months. "That really wrecks the care... factor in an outfit," he said. "Who really gives a damn under... those conditions?" At the bottom of the pile of... the maladjusted and the demor-... alized are the narcotics addicts. The Seventh Army does not... know for sure how many there... are in the ranks. Surveys and... questionnaires are unsatisfactory... hospital admissions are not con-... sidered a real indicator, and the... urinalysis required of each soldier... returning to the United States is... no guide since traces disappear... after five days. There have been... only a few spot checks. The Seventh estimates that 10... to 15 percent of the men take... drugs on a regular basis, but... smokers of hashish are lumped... with users of hard drugs. Men on hard drugs want no... other company or no company... at all, and the rest want nothing... to do with the men on drugs... who would not be trusted in com-... bat and who offer no compani-... ship.

Effects on Towns
HELDLBERG, West Ger-... (NYT)—The German... here is just over 100-... e are nearly 50,000... and though they do... bote more than their... the crime rate, it is a... s share. "It's going a little too... m," he said. "The kids... educated now. The... can't communicate. They can't back this... no one with any knowl-... Seventh Army speaks... ly of its soldiers as...

Drugs Denounced
Even the underground press, which thrives on disillusion and discontent in the Army, tries to keep its followers off drugs. A Heidelberg paper called FTA With Pride said in its October issue: "Being stoned out of your mind all the time doesn't do a damn thing for you. About the only thing it does is make you so lazy you don't even feel like working. Is this the way you want to spend the rest of your life? Is this going to help the cause? No it isn't. When you are too stoned to function you are of no help whatsoever to the cause." Unlike racial friction and nar-... cotics, the underground press is... a diminishing threat to the... Seventh Army, as the authorities... see it. The papers rise with... virulent attacks on the Army for... the things ordinary soldiers resent... and have always resented. Then, for... lack of sustained interest, they... slide into oblivion. Many of them have minimal... financial assistance from leftist... and anarchistic political organiza-... tions and usually carry a political... message the soldier finds tedious... after a while. Of much more potential for... trouble, as the Army authorities... see it, are the civilian fringes... that have attached themselves to... the American bases. In them are... those who help produce the un-... derground papers and those who... import and peddle drugs. Some... are soldiers discharged in Ger-... many; the rest range from ideal-... istic university students to gan-... gsters of many nationalities. The Army cannot touch them—... merely stew about them—and... the German police are not very... interested. The Seventh has... cracked down in the only area... in which it legitimately can; it... has made it more difficult for... a soldier to be discharged in... Europe. With regard to the fringes, the... Hessian police authorities are an... exception. After staggering in-... creases in drug-related crimes last... year, they began bringing the... fringes around Heidelberg and... Frankfurt under close surveillance. After Germany, the state crime... report for last year says, Ameri-... cans lead the pack in the drug... traffic in Hesse. Some of the civilian fringe... consists of lawyers—who specialize... in Army cases, insurance and... real estate matters—and other... legitimate businessmen, all of... whom the Army welcomes.

Envy Is Gone
There was a time when Ger-... mans were envious of the sol-... dier's special privileges: post ex-... changes, commissaries, snack... bars and the like. The Germans... are well off now and the envy... has vanished. So has the feeling... that American soldiers ought best... be avoided socially. In Kaiserslautern alone there... are 68 German-American clubs... from stamp collectors and tennis... players to model shipbuilders. Most are repeatedly running out... of American members. "They keep calling up and say-... ing, 'We'd like some more Ameri-... cans,'" said Maj. John A. De... Rite of the 32d Army Air De-... fense Command, who usually... ends up with the calls.

Crime Scale
...offenses came from as... gland, like flies to a... said. "We always had... s and a few criminals... to learn to deal with... scale of crime." is of their special... he police have sought... the quick operation... tary authorities. Joint... s insure that the... ity is on the spot in... or a fracas. ricians were involved... r of the car accidents... tern, the German... if they could inspect... looked unimpressive... t was granted. rans asked the Ameri-... rous heavy military... y from the center of... possible to lessen the... nents. This was done... ans asked the Ameri-... at soldiers and the... ployees did not help...

Emperor Haile Selassie Unveils
of Judah Monument 2d Time
...IS ABABA, Ethiopia, Dec. 5 (Reuters)—Emperor... lassie yesterday unveiled the monument of the Lion of... a symbol of Ethiopia's independence—for the second... his life on the very day and in the very place where... unveiled it 43 years ago. nge crowd cheered as flags fell away from the monu-... the hand struck up the national anthem. t unveiled on Dec. 4, 1928, the monument was taken... s place in the square outside the railway station by... ans in 1938 during the Fascist occupation of Ethiopia... n was transported to Italy and set up in one of... main squares. r relations between Ethiopia and Italy were resumed... years following World War II, negotiations were begun... return of Ethiopian treasures, including the Lion of...

in the closing of the Suez Canal following the Israeli-... ar, the lion had to make the long journey round the... Good Hope and eventually arrived at an Ethiopian... port for the journey by road to the capital.

For you, America's most important city is not New York.

Chicago has the world's busiest airport. It is the world's largest inland seaport. It houses the world's biggest convention center. And, in the very near future, the world's tallest building will loom above the Chicago skyline.

New York is a great city. But you might be surprised to learn that it is not America's production capital. Chicago is. And Chicago is also the center of America's export industry. It is also America's trade and transportation capital. And America's convention capital.

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We can help you in obtaining and analyzing reliable credit and market information. We can help you establish business and marketing goals. We can help you tailor your working capital needs to your own particular requirements. We can help you in your short- and medium-term financing needs. We can help you handle letters of credit, collections and remittances quickly and efficiently.

Now, we are not trying to downgrade New York. (Far from it, we have a major banking facility of our own right in the heart of Manhattan.) What we are trying to do is make a point about Chicago. And the point is that, when it comes to big business, nobody is bigger than Chicago. Because Chicago is the center of America's vital Midwest. And that is why Chicago might well be your most important market. If you want to deal with this vital market, the way to do it is with the

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War on the Subcontinent

The outbreak of extended fighting between India and Pakistan—their third war since the partition of the Indian subcontinent in 1947—is the inevitable consequence of brutal repression by the government of Pakistan of its own people in East Bengal, of the self-righteous intransigence of India's response and the narrowly self-serving policies of the great powers which resulted in an inexorable paralysis at the United Nations.

While the two giants of the subcontinent have inched step-by-step toward all-out war, the world organization has frittered away precious opportunities to intervene for peace. It may now be too late to avert a calamity that will dwarf the past misfortunes of an area where disaster is almost a way of life. But the effort must be made, not only for the sake of the miserable one-fifth of mankind who dwell on the subcontinent but because the present conflict could have repercussions far beyond the borders of India and Pakistan.

The Security Council can no longer ignore the call to action that was sounded by Secretary-General Thant in a precedent warning months ago. In responding to this crisis, it is essential that the council go beyond a simple call for a cease-fire and address itself simultaneously to the root cause of the conflict—the repression in East Pakistan which has placed intolerable strains on the economic, social and political fabric of neighboring India.

India has acted rashly and irresponsibly with its initial provocative thrust into East Pakistan. But New Delhi was moved by a deep and legitimate sense of injury and by a desperate frustration fed by the failure of the world community—especially the United States—to recognize and to attempt to repair that injury. This fundamental failure must be corrected if the world is to be saved from still another wider and more terrible war.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Grim Portent in Cambodia

The rout of Cambodian forces north of their capital despite strong American aerial support and diversionary maneuvers by the South Vietnamese offers fresh evidence of the terrible vulnerability of President Nixon's Indochina policy.

The American-South Vietnamese attacks on Communist sanctuaries along the Cambodian border 18 months ago were supposed to seal off South Vietnam's open western flank and ease the burden on South Vietnamese forces as American troops withdrew under the Vietnamization program. Instead of securing the borders, the 1970 incursions into formerly neutral Cambodia merely succeeded in permanently widening the conflict, "Vietnamizing" Cambodia itself.

In a crash program painfully reminiscent of the early days of the Vietnam war, Washington has poured hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of economic and military assistance into Cambodia in an effort to help the new anti-Communist regime in Phnom Penh defend the country. But even before the most recent disaster, it was estimated that Communist forces had seized roughly one-half of the land area and one-quarter of the population of Cambodia. Not surprisingly, Prime Minister Lon Nol's precipitately expanded forces—from 35,000 to nearly 200,000 in less than two years—have

proved no match for the veteran North Vietnamese troops opposing them.

South Vietnamese soldiers—for whom their ancient Khmer rivals in Cambodia have little liking—have managed to bail Phnom Penh out of its more serious troubles in the past. But the South Cambodians are increasingly preoccupied at home as the American withdrawal of ground troops continues. A South Vietnamese diversionary thrust with 25,000 troops into eastern Cambodia in recent weeks has been limited in scope and appears to have diverted no one except the South Vietnamese themselves.

Massive U.S. air power, which is the obvious keystone of President Nixon's hopes for pursuing the war in Indochina without the use of American ground forces, has failed conspicuously to stem the Communist assault along Route 6. But in Cambodia, as in Vietnam and Laos, the U.S. planes are devastating the countryside and helping to generate masses of displaced persons and untold numbers of innocent casualties.

It is possible that the current Cambodian setback will prove only temporary, as has been the case with some similar reverses in Laos. But it is more likely that the Cambodian rout is only a portent of things to come if President Nixon persists in the vain pursuit of a military solution in Indochina.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Money Crisis

The fundamental disagreement remains, at least until the Ten meet again, between America and the other industrialized countries. Whatever precisely Mr. Connally, Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, said in camera this week, it is apparent that America is at last preparing to move toward a multilateral agreement which would involve in effect a devaluation of the dollar against most other major currencies and against gold. In return she insists on certain concessions, such as, notably, "burden-sharing" of defense and other costs, and modifications of the Six's protectionist agricultural policy. In this she has a valid case.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

It is a fact that, contrary to the verbal intransigence the Common Market ministers simulated at the beginning of the meeting, Washington did not only on currencies but on the trade concessions Nixon wants to get. It is also a fact that rearrangements of monetary parities have been thoroughly discussed although they have been presented as "hypotheses" and none of the debated figures has been made public. In other words, the ground has been prepared for giving American imperialism substantial satisfaction sooner or later... The decisions are likely to be made during the Nixon-Heath and Nixon-Sato conversations... What price will France have to pay for that compromise?

—From l'Humanité (Paris).

India and Pakistan

With Russia in one camp, China in another and America generally despised in both, we are beyond even a Tashkent situation. If (the) fighting develops into thrust, counter-

thrust, it is very hard to visualize effective intervention until one side is on its knees. Most military observers think that side will be Pakistan. One may shortly expect a bloody campaign in East Bengal, leaving more millions homeless, more millions starving, and more hundreds of thousands—the Biharis—prey to more casual slaughter. One may, perhaps, further expect crippling stalemate, or the dismemberment and subsequent political disintegration of West Pakistan.

Is this, in truth, what Mrs. Gandhi secretly wants? Surely not. For that matter, would a precisely reversed scenario please Yahya Khan? The tragedy is that an all-out struggle to the death is unlikely to solve anything to anyone's complete satisfaction. Sub-continental war is the bluntest of all blunt instruments.

—From the Guardian (London).

For eight months the Pakistan government has dithered, almost willfully turning aside from the political realities of the eastern wing. All their political gestures have been paltry. They cannot hope now to swing international support to their side by representing themselves as innocent sufferers from unprovoked aggression. And if India has calculated that the cost in human suffering could be less from the limited action that they have undertaken no one can easily accuse them of crass misjudgment.

No doubt Indians believe that if a real path to peace in East Pakistan is opened up, any recrimination at India's behavior may die away fairly quickly. But the danger is there whenever power is brought realistically into play. Such strategy demands cool calculation on both sides. Has either government shown such coolness toward the other since the subcontinent was divided?

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 6, 1896

NEW YORK—The falling of one of the elevators in the American Tract Society Building last week was the exception proving the rule that elevators are safe. An elevator accident in New York that endangers human life is so rare as to be a real curiosity when it happens, and the rarity is truly remarkable when we consider the number of elevators in operation in the city and the vast army of passengers they carry every day.

Fifty Years Ago

December 6, 1921

PARIS—The United States Department of Labor computes that total wages of factory workers in America are 65 millions of dollars a day. And the number of American holidays in the year vary from 18 in the District of Columbia to 7 in Wisconsin and Oklahoma. This means that legal holidays cost America a great deal of money. Some people think that America now has enough holidays and that no more should be created without real, indubitable, necessity.



Must the Fish-King Die?

By C. L. Sulzberger

OSLO—One of the sadder ecological tragedies that menaces our age is the rapidly approaching death of that king of all game fish, the Atlantic salmon (salmo salar), to distinguish him from his inferior Pacific cousin.

The salmon is not being murdered solely by pollution, factories and motorized ship traffic along the inland rivers where he breeds. The worst offender is his greedy commercial fisherman aided by modern electronic devices. Dozens of rivers on both sides of the Atlantic had previously seen the end of traditional salmon runs: the Hudson, Thames, Rhine and Seine among them.

But enough streams remained for millions of salmon to spawn and then return as small fish or smolt to secret caverns in the ocean. There they hid, fed on Arctic shrimp, grew to maturity and finally swam back to the rivers of their birth still flowing through Canada, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Iceland and Norway.

Until World War II nobody knew where the salmon went once the young fish fled into the ocean. The salmon salar was a lovely creature caught only at the

mouths of the rivers on his way to spawn. It is possible to control and regulate such an off-shore catch; also the catch by sportsmen angling upstream as the salmon leaps and swirls to the spawning area where he recreates his cycle.

Process Upset

But this natural process has now been upset and the salmon is threatened with the extinction of the dinosaur or dodo bird. During the mid-1950s, his principal saltwater feeding ground was discovered off the west coast of Greenland in the Davis Strait, later, a subsidiary ground was located north of this country's Lofoten Islands.

Once it was proven that large shoals of salmon matured in these waters, professional ocean-going boats started to hunt them down. The task was made easy by such inventions as Sonar. It became a simple to locate concentrations of fish and destroy them in one operation, either with enduring nets or thousands of long lines with strings of baited hooks.

Nations owning salmon-producing rivers quickly recognized the danger to the species. Within a decade, the catch in the Davis Strait alone increased from an annual 90 metric tons to over 2,000. However, Denmark, which exercises sovereignty over Greenland, has steadily refused to recognize the threat.

The Danes contend that no scientific proof exists that salmon being taken in international waters off Greenland or the Lofotens come from any special river in particular sites. However, cooperative Danish fishermen have quietly shipped evidence in the form of tags to authorities seeking to restrain the salmon slaughter.

Meanwhile, the catch in the few remaining great rivers of North America and Europe has been declining at a precipitate and disastrous rate. This trend does not affect Denmark, which has had no salmon rivers of its own for years.

Two organizations exist that could in theory end this tragic situation—the International Commission for Northwest Atlantic Fisheries and the Northeast Atlantic Fisheries Commission. Unfortunately, no country opposing any proposal favored by either commission is obliged to observe it—and the Danes don't.

Thus, although ideology has been ignored in favor of ecology and the United States, Canada and Spain have joined the Soviet Union, Poland and Romania in the salmon-preservation fight, Denmark refuses. In this it is supported by West Germany, a far less important fishing factor.

Concerted Action

There is really no way of bringing the Danes to heel except by concerted action. Today an opportunity for such action exists. Denmark is seeking membership in the European Common Market. Surely its application can be shelved until Copenhagen agrees to cease deep sea salmon netting,

a process that probably doesn't earn more than \$3 million extra for the country anyway.

It is reasonable to impose this kind of penalty on ecological crime just as—which I have previously written—it would be reasonable to defer final action on Britain's admission to the market until the British, like the Europeans they hope to join, start treating dogs like human beings and let them freely in and out of their island so long as their medical and travel papers are in order. Salmon and dogs somehow make mankind's life more tolerable and should be treated accordingly.

The Fatal Flaw

By James Reston

NEW YORK—The Indian-Pakistani tragedy brings us back again to the fatal flaw in the organization of world politics: There is simply no effective world instrument for enforcing peace or compelling nations to settle their disputes by peaceful means.

The United Nations, which is supposed to meet this responsibility, was ignored by the United States in the Vietnam war, by Britain and France in the Suez war, by Israel and the Arab states in the Middle East conflicts, by the Soviet Union in the invasion of Czechoslovakia and now by India and to a lesser extent by Pakistan in the latest madness on the subcontinent. No wonder, then, that it was impotent to avoid the Indian-Pakistani war—although it might at least have tried in vain.

It has been obvious for weeks and even months that India regarded the torrent of refugees from East Pakistan into India as an intolerable burden on its poor economy and even a threat to the political stability of the region around Calcutta.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India made this quite clear during her recent visit to Washington. The brutal repression of the Bengal insurgents by the Pakistani government, leading to the refugee problem, is well understood by President Nixon.

Brutality as Excuse

What is not understood is the decision of the Indian government to use the brutality of the Pakistanis against their own inhabitants as an excuse for dismembering the Pakistani nation, and resorting to the use of armed force to do so. And the difficulty of arguing against the use of military force from the other major capitals of the world is that the so-called "great powers" have been doing the same thing themselves whenever they thought it was in their national interests, thus weakening their own and the

Still 'Dangerous Business' The Rehnquist Case

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON—The Senate apparently will confirm Lewis Powell this week as an associate justice of the Supreme Court. After that, it will either face up to or delay the far more controversial and difficult matter of William Rehnquist, President Nixon's other nominee to the court.

As it now appears, Rehnquist will be confirmed, too, unless those who oppose him are determined enough and able to put together something like the filibuster that, in 1968, prevented confirmation of Abe Fortas as chief justice.

This is at least a long-shot possibility because of Rehnquist's comparative youth, 47, and his reputation as a skilled, active and intent champion of strongly conservative causes. Liberals fear he may become for many years the vigorous leader of a reactionary court. But their dilemma is that no ethical or professional charges sufficient for warrant Rehnquist's rejection have so far been proven.

That means that the battle has to be fought, if at all, on the very tricky ground of Rehnquist's political views—whether it is called his "judicial philosophy" or his "constitutional approach." The view was put forward in this space on Nov. 11 that this kind of opposition was "dangerous business"—that it suggested the existence of a kind of political orthodoxy, would tend to politicize the court, would punish some people for their ideas while frightening others out of having any and would lead inevitably to political retaliation.

Still Dangerous

On balance, with full awareness that Rehnquist's views on the Bill of Rights seem anti-libertarian and despite weighty arguments from many who disagree, it still is "dangerous business" to reject him for his political views. Is it seriously to be asserted that conservative—even arch-conservative—views disqualify a man for service on the Supreme Court? If so, then what prevents some other Senate from disqualifying a man for strongly liberal views or for being a "new leftist" or a "neo-isolationist" or some other stereotype?

This is not to deny that the Senate has a duty to consider the qualifications of a nominee to sit upon the court or that among the qualifications it ought to consider is his general political, constitutional and judicial view of things. Judge Carwell, for instance, was judged to be lacking in intellectual and legal competence, a judgment that could be solidly documented.

But can it be shown that Rehnquist lacks fidelity to the Constitution? No, only that in his

view it allows more power to the state and less to the individual than many other Americans believe to be the case.

Can it be shown that Rehnquist's views are factually in error or substantively wrong? No, it is a matter of interpretation and it is late in the day for liberals to start asserting that the Constitution is an absolute document not subject to interpretation or differing ideas. It is, in fact, the prime duty of the Supreme Court to decide what the Constitution means, on given subjects at given times in history.

Nor is the political aspect of the Rehnquist nomination an open-and-shut affair. No doubt Rehnquist will be a formidable conservative force on the court (although that remains a supposition that only time can justify). Even so, the damage he might do to liberal causes could well be less than the political consequences of a third rejected Nixon nominee, a third defeated conservative, in a Senate dominated by liberal Democrats. Just as the court itself must sometimes practice "judicial restraint," so it may be that the Senate ought to practice some political restraint. This, of course, is a value judgment that each senator must make for himself.

Crucial Question

That also is true of the really crucial question about Rehnquist, which can best be explained by reference to Powell. Those who know the Virginia lawyer, a former American Bar Association president, concede that his views in many ways are as conservative as those of Rehnquist.

But Powell, it is said, is an experienced and fair-minded man of judicial temperament who, in deciding legal and constitutional questions, will put aside any personal or political preferences and prejudices that can't be squared with the law and the facts of a case. He might, for instance, generally approve wiretapping as a law enforcement tool—yet be willing to rule against it when, in some particular case, the facts showed that the law and the Constitution had been violated.

It is to be hoped that that is true of Powell and of any nominee, liberal or conservative. Whether or not it is true of William Rehnquist is the vital question about his nomination and one that each senator must judge for himself. If Rehnquist can put his personal views aside when they can't be fairly justified by the law and the facts, then those views should not be the deciding factor. But if any senator feels that Rehnquist, or any other nominee, could not so discipline himself intellectually, voting to reject him would surely be a duty.

UN's capability to avoid the latest calamity.

As usual, we are getting the same old misleading communication from the capitals concerning the started the war. For Prime Minister Gandhi to talk about the "wanton and unprovoked aggression" of Pakistan, when her own government's troops have been constantly inside East Pakistan and her colleagues have made no secret of their aid to the East Pakistani insurgents or their desire to see East Pakistan separated from West Pakistan, is really an affront to the intelligence of the world.

Her argument is that India has for months been putting up with the repression of the Bengali-speaking rebels and that the world "ignored the basic consequences" and concerned itself only with "certain repercussions." In short, that, getting no help from the world and faced with the provocation of the refugees and the Pakistani armed forces, India had no choice but to go to war.

Hurrying History

Well, there is obviously a great deal to her argument about the Pakistani provocation, but very little for resorting to the extremity of organized warfare to deal with it. The East Pakistani rebels were making progress toward the creation of an autonomous state, which would then have allowed India to return the 10 million refugees to their native land. But her government decided to hurry history along and use India's superior military forces to repel the enemy "decisively and finally."

This is the way war is always excused. It is always presented as being "defensive," always "inevitable" and there is always the tragic promise that the war will

"settle" things "decisively and finally."

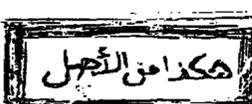
This has been the melancholy epitaph in history, the dream of Woodrow Wilson with his "war to end wars" and the best of Hitler with his "thousand-year German empire," the nightmare of the Arabs in their wars against Israel and the tragedy of America's adventure in Vietnam.

There are obviously disputes and provocations in many parts of the world today that are regarded by both sides as "intolerable." Moscow and Peking have an "intolerable" situation on the Sino-Soviet border but somehow, considering the alternative of war, they tolerate it; East Germany had an "intolerable" flight of refugees into West Germany, but it built the Berlin wall to deal with it rather than going to war.

Easy to Argue

Similarly, it would be easy to argue that life for both the Arabs and the Israelis is made intolerable by the Palestinian refugee problem and that North and South Korea are living under "intolerable" threats of war. But some leaders in the world seem to have concluded that war is not inevitable but that war itself is actually more intolerable than almost anything else.

The root principle of the UN Charter, but it has been violated almost from the day it was signed. And the answer to this is not that the UN Charter, has failed, only that it hasn't really been tried. Mrs. Gandhi didn't even consider allowing UN observers to see what was going on along the Indian-Pakistan border, which is interesting since she is not defending the war as a moral crusade against the Pakistani aggressors.



Dangerous
Rehquist
By Tom W...

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1971

FINANCE

Page 9

Eurobonds

Bond Prices Are Unscathed New Bout of Currency Jitters

By Carl Gewirtz
Dec. 5 (NYT)—The "shaken sharply on foreign markets last week... Eurobond market held its ground... Most analysts predict a rise in prices once the question is settled and... in interest rates too... why there has been no... of the high-yielding... there is a notable... spread in yields between... borrowers with the... credit ratings and those... er-rated firms... M 3/4s, for example... at 104 bid, 106 3/4... at the lower quote of... at 98-99, for a yield... A Candidate... the quest for quality... that the \$30 million... notes planned by Du... Finance NY may... market next week with... a bid than the 7 1/2... The notes are... ed by the U.S. parast... has no credit rating... it has no outstanding... a triple-A can... offer are the \$30 mil... 15-year bonds and \$15... in 7-year notes from... Union Assurance of... The bonds are expected

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

Table with 3 columns: Latest Week, Prior Week, 1970. Rows include: Commodity Index, Currency in circ., Total loans, Steel prod (tons), Auto production, Daily oil prod (bbls), Freight car loadings, Elec Pwr. kw-hr., Business failures.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

Table with 3 columns: Oct., Prior Month, 1970. Rows include: Employed, Unemployed, Money supply, Industrial production, Personal income, Consumer Price Index, Construction contracts, Exports, Imports, Mfrs. inventories.

Committed index, based on 1967-100, the consumers price index, based on 1967-100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967-100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency and deposits and demand deposits as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures are compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. Ind. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

Times Are Here Again" as the Wall Street boom sent dollar convertibles flying. The best performers were bonds

New Hopes for World Economic Settlement Send Markets from Pessimism to Optimism

By Thomas E. Mullany
NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (NYT)—To the great glee of investors and Wall Street, the pendulum of stock market sentiment swung 180 degrees last week from extreme pessimism to high optimism as the result of one basic factor: an upsurge of confidence that many of the current international economic problems would soon be resolved. Leading stock market averages soared to their best weekly gains in years.

The change in mood happened suddenly amidst a Wall Street atmosphere humming for good news. It came after Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally manifested in Rome publicity for the first time a disposition to compromise on the world line the United States had been taking on the currency and trade issues.

Mr. Connally indicated that the U.S. might be ready to abandon its theological adherence to the sanctity of the \$35-an-ounce official price for gold that has prevailed since 1934. One of the "hypothetical offers" that Mr. Connally threw on the table in the Italian capital—a formal 10 percent devaluation of the dollar—rattled the foreign delegates, and they soon indicated that a change of that magnitude would be too much and too disrupting.

in motion efforts to remove world trade barriers and agree to consider plans for more equitable sharing of mutual defense burdens. As part of the eventual deal, presumably the netting 10 percent import surcharge levied by the U.S. against foreign goods on Aug. 15 would be removed. Administration officials evidently now think the country and Congress are ready to accept a small formal devaluation of the dollar as a price for international currency adjustments that would redress, at least in major part, the United States' adverse payments deficit and avoid the threat of world trade-investment stagnation and a global recession.

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer
NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (NYT)—Increasing optimism for an early international monetary settlement sent prices on the American Stock Exchange and on the Over-the-Counter market sharply higher last week in active trading.

Although no agreement was reached at the Rome meeting of the Group of Ten leading non-Communist nations, investor psychology was buoyed by reports that progress had been made and that the group had decided to meet again in Washington later this month. The upswing in both markets last week was the first time in more than a month that advances had outnumbered declines. The exchange's price index reflected the strength in the market. The indicator on Friday finished at 24.60, up 0.97 from the close of the preceding week.

With the prospect of an international economic settlement in the air and the big tax-reduction bill now apparently palatable to the administration, the securities markets last week had basically good news to contemplate and they responded enthusiastically. And, adding to Wall Street's happiness, was the surprise announcement after the close of trading on Friday that the Federal Reserve Board had cut margin requirements to 85 percent from 65 percent. This should further the current bullish sentiment on Wall Street.

Meanwhile, the pulse of the economy seems to be quickening as the winter comes to a close, confirming the widespread expectations of leading economists. The strongest beats continue to emanate from the consumer sector, with retail sales, consumer credit, auto purchases and home buying all remaining at very high levels.

As a result of the booming retail business, especially the heavy buying of new cars, there was an unusually large expansion of consumer installment credit during October and probably again in November. Credit outstanding in October, the latest available monthly report, showed a rise of \$824 million, or far below the record gain of almost \$1 billion in September. The surge in retail business is also said to be accounting for an

Continued on Page 11, Col. 5

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net Change. Lists various stocks and their price movements.

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net Change. Lists various stocks and their price movements.

Over-Counter Market

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net Change. Lists various over-the-counter stocks and their price movements.

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net Change. Lists various over-the-counter stocks and their price movements.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

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Domestic Bonds table with columns: Bonds, Sales \$, High, Low, Last, Net chge.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange table with columns: Bonds, Sales \$, High, Low, Last, Net chge.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange table with columns: Bonds, Sales \$, High, Low, Last, Net chge.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange table with columns: Bonds, Sales \$, High, Low, Last, Net chge.

USIF, REAL ESTATE

TRUST CORPORATION OF BAHAMAS ANNOUNCES THAT THE SUPREME COURT OF THE BAHAMA ISLANDS HAS AMENDED THE DATE FOR THE HEARING DETAILS OF WHICH HAVE BEEN COMMUNICATED TO ALL SHAREHOLDERS OF USIF, REAL ESTATE.

THE COURT HEARING IS NOW SCHEDULED TO COMMENCE AT 10:00 A.M., MONDAY, THE 6TH DECEMBER 1971, IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE BAHAMA ISLANDS (EQUITY SIDE) AT THE LAW COURTS BUILDING, BANK LANE, NASSAU, N.P., BAHAMAS. ANY SHAREHOLDER IS ENTITLED TO APPLY TO BE JOINED AS A PARTY OR TO BE REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL AT SUCH HEARING AND ASK FOR HIS ARGUMENTS TO BE CONTINUED.

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Table listing various international banks and their branches, including Deutsche Bank, Union Bank of Switzerland, and others.

Main table of Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange, listing various bonds, sales amounts, and price changes.

Table listing International Stock Market, Straights, and Convertibles, including various stock prices and market data.

N.Y. Bond Sales

Table with columns: Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last. Lists various bond issues and their prices.

Table with columns: Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last. Continues the list of bond sales.

Foreign Bonds

Table with columns: Bond Name, Price, Change. Lists international bonds like Amst 10 1/2, Amst 12 1/2, etc.

Market Averages

Table showing market averages for Dow Jones, S&P 500, and other indices.

American Exchange

Table with columns: Stock Name, Price, Change. Lists American stocks like Amgen, Amstar, etc.

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Table with columns: Stock Name, Price, Change. Lists New York Stock Exchange stocks.

Insurance Stocks

Table with columns: Stock Name, Price, Change. Lists insurance companies like Allstate, Amstar, etc.

N.Y. Markets

(Continued from Page 9)

upturn in business accumulation of inventories. All of the week's news was not favorable, however. The most distressing was the government's report on Friday that the unemployment rate in November had risen upward again, rising to 6 percent from 5.8 in October.

Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 9)

to 1 1/4. The bonds are convertible into stock at \$36.50 but the Big Board's rally pushed the shares to 63 3/4 by the end of the week.

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Table with columns: Bond Name, Price, Change. Lists international bonds like Air of Snd, Air of Snd, etc.

Treasury Bills

Table with columns: Bill Name, Price, Change. Lists Treasury bills like Dec 16, Dec 23, etc.

Bank Stock Quotations

Closing prices of the week's trading

Table with columns: Bank Name, Price, Change. Lists bank stocks like AmBank, Bank of Am, etc.

SPORTS

Padres Trade Roberts to Astros

By Joseph Durso

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 5 (NYT).—Ten more players—including Dave Roberts and Wayne Granger—were traded Friday as professional baseball ended its winter business meetings after the most bullish manpower market in the history of the major leagues.

Hungary Gains As Bulgaria Nips France in Soccer

SOFIA, Dec. 5 (AP).—Bulgaria defeated France 2-1, yesterday in the group 2 of the European Cup soccer championship, establishing Hungary as the group winner to advance to the quarterfinal round.

Monzon Stops Scott of Seattle

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—World Boxing Association middleweight champion Carlos Monzon battered Frank Scott of Seattle to defeat in a 10-round non-title fight here last night.

German Outpoints Rouse

FRANKFURT, West Germany, Dec. 5 (UPI).—Ruediger Schickelmeier, the West German lightweight champion, scored a unanimous 10-round decision Friday night over 36-year-old Roger Rouse of Anaco, Mont.

The Scoreboard

Table with columns: Event, Winner, Margin. Lists various sports events and winners.

trades this week involving 54 players and 18 of the 24 teams in the big leagues.

No blockbuster were traded Friday, like the earlier ones that included Frank Robinson and Rich Allen, but some well-known players changed sides in these trades:

The San Diego Padres sent Roberts to the Houston Astros for Bill Greif, a righthanded pitcher; Derrel Thomas, a switch-hitting second baseman, and Mark Schaeffer, a left-handed relief pitcher.

The Cincinnati Reds sent Granger to the Minnesota Twins for Tom Hall, a left-handed relief pitcher. Granger has pitched 227 times in the last three seasons, including 90 times in 1969 for a major league record.

The Milwaukee Brewers sent Joss Cardinal, the well-traveled outfielder, to the Chicago Cubs for three players—Brook Davis, a center fielder; Earl Stephenson, a left-handed rookie reliever, and Jim Colborn, a righthanded pitcher.

Every club came to us about Roberts," said Preston Gomez, manager of the Padres. "We needed an infielder, and Thomas is the man."

Thomas hit 286 at Houston's Oklahoma City farm club this year and was considered a prospect with speed. But the Astros traded him off in their third mass deal in five days. Sixteen players were involved in their wheeling and Gomez nodded toward Spec Richardson, general manager of Houston, and said, "This club is the one to best now."

Cincinnati, urgently trying to rebuild the Big Red Machine of 1970, raised eyebrows by trading Granger four days after trading Lee May, Granger will be 28 years old in March and slipped a bit last summer to seven victories, six defeats and a 3.33 earned-run average in 70 games.

In the third round, the Cubs added Cardenal to their outfield a few days after adding Rick Monday, and manager Leo Durocher said: "I lean toward Monday

for center field, but either one can play there alongside Billy Williams, and we have Jim Hickman besides, while Joe Pepitone moves to first base."

Other Action In other action at a joint meeting of the leagues, a proposal was made by the Atlanta Braves to expand the playoffs to include second-place teams. It was defeated but commissioner Bowie Kuhn said he would favor playing some of the playoff games at night. He also confirmed that three mid-week World Series games would be played at night next October.

The St. Louis Cardinals suggested that spring training be limited to the 23 days leading into the regular season. The move was approved by the National League, rejected by the American League and finally vetoed by the commissioner, who said he doubted it would result in economies. However, the spring schedule was left to each club's own desires, and several will shorten the training period next spring.

Shorter of U.S. Easily Captures Japan Marathon

PUKUOKA, Japan, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—Frank Shorter, 24, of Gainesville, Fla., who was running over the distance for only his third time, easily won the sixth Fukuoka International Marathon here today.

Shorter took the lead at the halfway mark and stayed in front to win the 26 miles 385 yards race in 2 hours 13 minutes 50.4 seconds.

Last year's winner, Akiyo Usami of Japan, made a late challenge, but could not overtake Shorter and finished second in 2:13:32.8.

Third was a 38-year-old New Zealand runner, Jack Foster, in 2:15:42.4. Shorter, known as a 5,000 and 10,000-meter runner, was one of six foreign competitors invited to take part in the race. Six others added Cardenal to their outfield a few days after adding Rick Monday, and manager Leo Durocher said: "I lean toward Monday

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PEANUTS



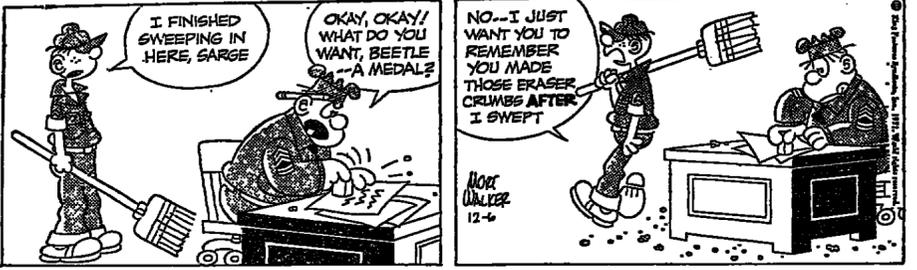
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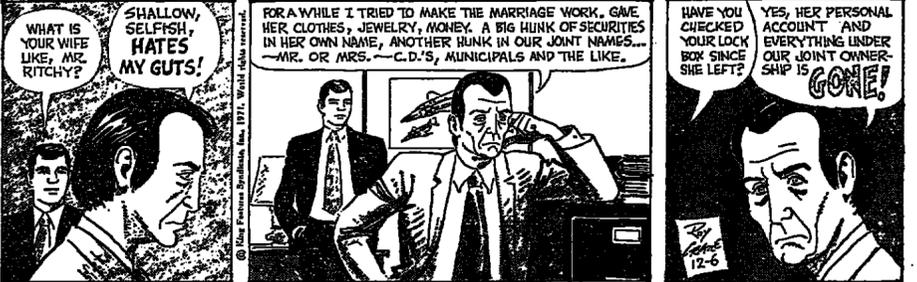
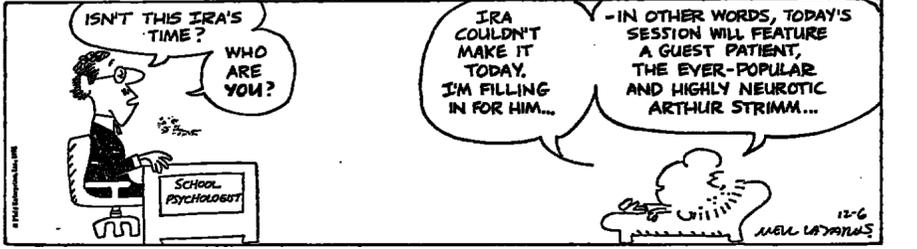
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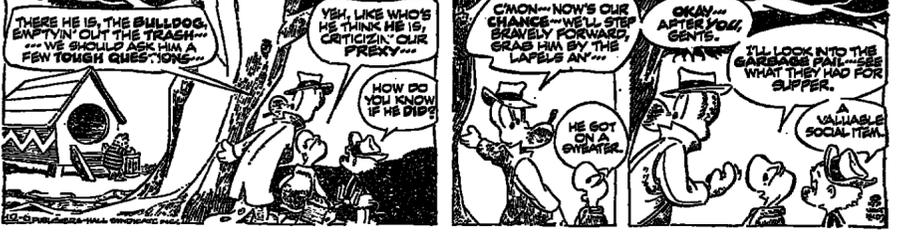
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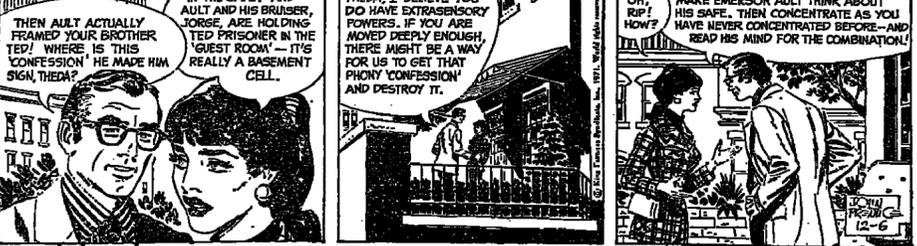
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RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North and South earned a top score by reaching a slam on the diagramed deal, played in recent U.S. tournament. North opened with two clubs, artificial and strong, and West overcalled the negative two-diamond response with two spades. North now had to make a decision. One or two North players doubled at this point, and by leading trumps collected a 500-point penalty, more than the value of a game but less than a slam.

However this North player passed two spades, and was able to infer a good fit when his partner bid diamonds. It was likely that South was short in spades, so North cue-bid his spade ace. As South's hand was much better than it might have been, he produced an imaginative return cue-bid of four spades, showing his second-round control. This was all the encouragement North needed to bid six diamonds. The diamond slam had a better than 50 percent chance of success, and presented few problems with the actual distribution. Declarer won the opening spade lead in dummy and cashed the ace-king of diamonds, dropping the queen. Now he was able to guard against the loss of two club tricks. He ruffed a spade in his hand, cashed three heart tricks, and ruffed dummy's last spade. With the major suits eliminated, a club lead to the nine made sure of 12 tricks. If East had been able to win he would have been employed. As it was, South was able to return to his hand with a trump lead and score the overtrick by finessing again in clubs. The double club finesse would

Bridge hand diagram showing North (D) and West/East hands with suit symbols and card values.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

Grid for Friday's puzzle with letters A through Z in a crossword pattern.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Jumble puzzle with words SHECS, WOLLY, DOYLOB, LEMWID and a cartoon illustration of a dog.

Answers: SHECS (Sheep), WOLLY (Woolly), DOYLOB (Doblo), LEMWID (Lemur). Answer: What to give the man with something to say—YOUR EAR.

BOOKS

THE MEDVEDEV PAPERS. By Zhores A. Medvedev. Translated from the Russian by Vera Rich. St. Martin's Press, 470 pp. \$11.95. A QUESTION OF MADNESS. By Zhores A. Medvedev and Roy A. Medvedev. Translated from the Russian by Ellen de Kadt. Knopf, 223 pp. \$5.95. Reviewed by Anthony Astruchan

THEY will never win their country's most coveted award, but Roy and Zhores Medvedev are true Heroes of the Soviet Union. They were born in 1926, twin sons of a philosophy professor and Communist party member who died in a Stalin prison camp. Zhores is a biologist, a specialist in the genetics of aging. Roy is a historian, an authority on the Stalin period. Both consider themselves Soviet patriots and good Marxists, but they are unusual in the Soviet Union because they think socialist democracy can and should include freedom of speech for minorities—the right of dissent.

Instead of being decorated by the state, Zhores was forcibly confined to a psychiatric hospital for three weeks in 1970 and Roy had all his papers confiscated by the secret police in October. The reasons are simply illustrated in these two books. They will be further illuminated in January, when Knopf will publish "Let History Judge." Roy's panoramic appraisal of the origins and consequences of the Stalin era. The reasons both point to this: No matter how honest the opponents, how skillful their own use of diplomacy or the threat of force, the Soviet Union will never be a truly great power so long as its ideology prevents human beings from fulfilling their potential, so long as its ideology cripples scientific and technological progress instead of nourishing it.

None of the three latest Medvedev books has been published in the Soviet Union. Nor was Zhores's book about Trofim Lyzenko, published here by Columbia University Press in 1969. All circulated in the Soviet Union in samizdat—"self-published," typewritten copies. The stories of "The Medvedev Papers" and "A Question of Madness" really begin with Lyzenko, because Zhores was one of the young scientists who struggled against Lyzenko's domination of Soviet biology until he fell, along with Nikita Khrushchev, in 1964.

Zhores Medvedev's role in the struggle against Lyzenko was a factor in his repeatedly being denied trips abroad that would have enabled him to add to his and the Soviet Union's scientific achievements. As a result, he wrote "Frustrated Meetings Between Scientists of the World," which

CROSSWORD

By Will M.

Crossword puzzle grid with across and down clues.

Crossword puzzle grid with numbers 1-61 indicating clue positions.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom left corner.

15-Game String Ends

Penn St. Falls To Tennessee

Penn State was un- and the nation's most- piring team but it com- a many mistakes and ran- nesses' excellent defense. The result was a 51-13 victory over Army...

Quarterback Steve Tague fired touchdown passes of 80, 32 and 17 yards and ran 12 yards for a fourth score as top-ranked Nebraska routed Hawaii, 45-3, at Honolulu...

COLLEGE FOOTBALL SCORES Tennessee 51, Penn St. 13. Oklahoma 58, Penn State 14. Syracuse 14, Miami 0. San Diego 44, Texas 23. Nebraska 45, Hawaii 3.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 5 (UPI). —A World Boxing Council (WBC) official said yesterday he has proof Filipino boxer Erlito Salazar, the world flyweight champion, took a prohibited drug during a title bout with Betulio Gonzalez of Venezuela last month.

Violent Reactions MARACAIBO, Venezuela, Dec. 5 (UPI). —A monkey injected with liquid Salazar is accused of drinking "showed violent reactions," according to a report by a Venezuelan toxicologist. Pedro Borregales, an expert called in to analyze the liquid, said the mouse he injected with some of the water with him to Mexico where it was analyzed by the chemical control laboratory, which did anti-doping tests during the 1968 Olympics.

News of Sports On Page 11

nith, Barthes Lead Tennis Round-Robin Dec. 5 (Reuters). —With of Pasadena, Calif., mobman Pierre Barthes he lead in the Pepsi Tennis Grand Prix at of the second day. This year's Grand-Prix winner, had been expect- in both his first matches, performance of Barthes if Czech Jan Kodess yed Yugoslav Zeljko Fran- today was a surprise. Iash between Smith and r's Grand-Prix winner, lchey of Sarasota, Fla., s the expected tough h Smith won, 4-6, 6-3, r saving three match- against him in the 10th the final set. s maintained his unbeat- in the round-robin ent with a 7-5, 4-6, 6-3 ver Franulovic while in third match, Kodess beat r American here, Davis yer Clark Graebner, of r, 7-6, 6-4.

Two Days Off seven players have two before the tournament es on Wednesday, when and Barthes meet. he first set today and half second, Richey was in nding form at the net- ing some fine passing. But then he appeared to ad with his first service or going in with regularly



ABOVE IT ALL—Bernhard Russi of Switzerland jumps high en route to victory in opening World Cup men's event of season, a downhill at St. Moritz, Switzerland.

Browns Clinch in AFC Central Patriots Rip Dolphins; Colts Win

From Wire Dispatches NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Rookie quarterback Jim Plunkett and favorite target Randy Vataha connected on a pair of touch- down passes today for a stunning 34-13 New England Patriot victory over the Miami Dolphins at Foxboro, Mass.

The Patriots, two-touchdown underdogs, shattered an eight-game Miami winning streak while winning for the fifth time in seven home games before a record crowd of 61,457. Miami's loss, coupled with the Colts' victory over the Bills today, cut the Dolphins' lead in the American Conference's Eastern Division to one-half game over Baltimore.

Plunkett hit former Stanford teammate Vataha on scoring passes of 26 and 25 yards as the Patriots converted a pair of first-quarter fumbles by Rubie Ginn into a 10-point burst and exploded for a pair of third-period touchdowns to stifle the upset. Jim Nance scored another Patriot touchdown on a six-yard run while Larry Curwell choked off Miami's comeback hopes with a 53-yard pass-interception re- turn for the final New England score.

Plunkett had 15 completions in 23 tries for 223 yards. Vataha had seven catches for 129 yards. Cotis 24, Bills 0 Sparked by the announcement that New England had upset Miami, second-place Baltimore ripped off three touchdowns and a field goal in the second half to blank Buffalo, 24-0, at Baltimore.

On the play after the Miami announcement, quarterback Johnny Unitas hit Eddie Elton on a 22-yard pass and Norm Bullock plunged a 29-0 yard line six plays later for the Colts' first touchdown. The next time they got the ball, the Colts covered 63 yards in six plays, ending with a Unitas pass to Ray Perkins in the end zone. The five-yard toss was Unitas' first scoring pass of the season.

Oilers 29, Steelers 3 The Houston defense intercepted three straight Terry Bradshaw passes in the first half and the Oilers turned them into points to defeat Pittsburgh, 29-3, and eliminate the Steelers from the American Football Conference Central Division race. It was the Oilers' second victory of the season, leaving them with a 1-1, won-lost-tied record. Pittsburgh dropped to 5-7. Cleveland, 7-5 after winning today, has clinched the division title even if the Steelers are because it has the best record in intra-division play.

Other safety John Charles intercepted his fourth and fifth passes of the season and defensive tackle Leo Brooks intercepted another in Bradshaw's frustrating first half. Browns 21, Bengals 27 Leroy Kelly scampered for a four-yard touchdown with 1:48 remaining in the fourth period ahead, 5-4, with his service to come.

He built up three match points in the 10th game, but his first service let him down again and Smith broke back. Smith finally broke through again in the 16th game. Barthes, the French Open champion, surprised Kodess yesterday, 6-3, 6-4. He was not as impressive today against Franulovic, but triumphed by surviving three break points against him in the third game of the decisive third set. He then broke through in the fourth game. Against Kodess, Graebner raced to a 4-3 lead in the first set before fading and losing the set on the first tie-breaker of the tournament. A double fault gave the Czech his break in the third game of the second set. Yesterday, Smith overpowered Franulovic, 6-4, 6-4, and Romania's Iie Nastase, runner-up to Smith on the Grand-Prix circuit, beat Richey, 5-7, 6-4, 8-6. There were heated exchanges between Nastase, Richey and the umpire and at the end of the match, Richey stalked off the court, refusing to shake hands with his opponent. Richey battled tenaciously and stormed to a 4-0 lead in the third set. He had two points for 5-0, but lost, and failed again when serving for the match at 5-3. That was his last chance.

Men's World Cup Starts

Russi Wins Downhill

By Bernard Kirsch ST. MORITZ, Switzerland, Dec. 5 (UPI).—Bernhard Russi and his fellow Swiss skiers went too fast today to get a good look at their work and they went on to make the first men's World Cup race of the season a national triumph.

The opposition said the Swiss victory in the downhill was aided by "the home course" advantage and the Swiss agreed it didn't hurt. "Of course, we had a psychological advantage," said Hans Jaeger, head coach of the men's team. "We've been here a long time, we trained here, we live here."

The Swiss also got to know the course because there was a shortage of workers to help stamp the course into a "packed" condition last week and the Swiss team volunteered to take off their skis for an hour or two each day and tramp, tramp, tramp. They showed an appreciation of their foot-work today by placing five men in the top 10. Russi, an architectural draftsman, led the Swiss parade through his victory was aided by an im- perfection in the course. He had nothing to do with that.

The 23-year-old from Ander- matt travelled the 2,960-meter course (about 1 7/8 miles) in 1 minute 59.93 seconds to finish five one-hundredths of a second ahead of Austria's Heinz Messner. The Competition Russi, who won the 1970 world downhill championship and last year won the World Cup down- hill title, said yesterday he knew Messner would be the competition. He said that if he got the best time of the early starters, he wouldn't say anything until Messner finished his run. Messner, 31, is called "the preeminent fourth-place finisher," and he finished second to Jean-Claude Killy in the first World Cup, in 1966. Last year, though, age showed and he wound up 23d.

Messner started 22d today, 15 places after Russi. The course was still fast and Messner's time at the halfway mark was 1:13.55. Russi's time there had been 1:13.20. Starting the second half of the race, Messner's right ski found a hole on the course made by his countryman, Kurt Engstler, who started just ahead of Messner and fell. Messner's right leg went off the ground and he was lucky not to fall but at the same time un- luckily enough he was lost the race on that screechy move.

Messner's second-place finish, though, broke up a Swiss sweep of the first four places as Walter Tresch came third and Michel Dettwyler was fourth. René Berthod finished eighth and Jean-Daniel Dettwyler—Michel's brother—was 10th as they too were cheered noisily across the finish line by a happy crowd of 8,000—an extremely large turnout for a ski race. Karl Schranz of Austria, "the sentimental favorite" for many, finished fifth, more than a second behind Russi, and once again several skiers—Jed Schranz, 33, is too old. Schranz, who accepts the appellation "fancie" (the old man) with a smile, said he wasn't entirely happy with today's result but it was, he reasoned, only the start of a very long season which he hopes will lead to his first Olympic medal.

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Despite Marquette's easy victory over Bowling Green, Warriors coach Al McGuire said he didn't think his team deserved a No. 4 rating. "We're going to eat a lot of humble pie this year," said McGuire after Bob Lacey's 21 points and Marcus Washington's 20 had paced the Warriors' attack. Seven-foot Luke Witte's 21 points led Ohio State's scoring against Oregon, while Houston overcame a 28-point effort by Tennessee's Mike Edwards in edging the Volunteers. Ed Ratleff, a 6-8 guard, spearheaded Long Beach State's offense with 33 points against Nevada (Las Vegas), while Louisville used a string of 30 consecutive points in overpowering Bel- larmine. Kentucky's triumph over Kan- sas was the Jayhawks' first home court loss in 39 games. Their last setback at Allen Fieldhouse was to Kansas State in the final game of the 1969 season. Jim Andrews sparked the Wildcats at 25 points.

ABA Results Friday's Results New York 124, Carolina 122 (Barry Carter 27, McDaniel 24, Min- ning 29). Nate probe four-game losing streak. Kentucky 103, Dallas 81 (Izell 31, Dampier 31, Freeman 24, S. Jones 15). Virginia 122, Indiana 121 (Scott 27, Erving 28; Brown 24, Mount 23). Memphis 117, Utah 114 (Warren 20, Lacher 19; Brown 17; Barrett 17). Saturday's Results Virginia 128, New York 124 (G. Scott 48, Brown 35; Barry 20, McDaniel 21). Seattle 119, Portland 117 (Warren 20, Lacher 19; Brown 17; Barrett 17). Phoenix 128, Golden State 92 (Elam 27, S. Jones 21; Rasmussen 26, Ellis 16). Seattle 104, Cincinnati 99 (Haywood 25, Sawyer 17; Archibald 27; Lacey, Fox 15). SuperSonics won on Barry Clem's jumper and two free throws in last 13 seconds. Atlanta 128, Philadelphia 106 (Hudson 24, McMillan 27; Dole 14; West 10). Boston 117, Boston 107 (Beverly 30, White 25; Hayes 23, Tomjanovich, Murphy 24).

The Scoreboard TENNIS — At Christchurch, New Zealand, Françoise Durr of France defeated Julie King of Long Beach, Calif., 6-3, 6-1. In the final of a women's international tournament, King and compatriot Rosemary Casale beat Miss Durr and Judy Dalton of Australia in the doubles final, 6-3, 6-1. ICE HOCKEY — At Budapest, Hungary beat Austria, 3-1, in an international match. RUGBY — At Madrid, Spain defeated Yugoslavia, 24-4.

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College Basketball Scores SCHEDULE Campbell 60, Virginia St. 61. Arkansas 78, Kansas St. 72. Ga. Southern 82, Valdosta St. 78. Okla. Southern 82, Ark. St. 75. W. Va. 82, West Va. 77. Ky. Wesleyan 89, Union 82. Appal. St. 108, UNC (Wilm.) 67. Middle West 77, St. Martin's 72. Loyola (La.) 105, Quinn 71. Humboldt St. 82, Nev. (Reno) 80. Fairleigh Dickinson 77, Kansas St. 72. Cal. Poly (San Diego) 82, Pomona 82. Capital U. Ohio 77, Brockport 64. Cleveland St. 104, Wayne 77. Cheyenne St. 106, Mount St. Mary's 64. Coe 79, Carleton 62. Colorado St. 80, Fullerton, Calif. 67. Coppin St. 80, Johns Hopkins 67. Cornell Iowa 88, Knox 81. Crumming 85, Xavier (Ind.) 83. Cleveland 82, Montana 81. Del Norte 108, Aurora 69. E. Texas 81, West Virginia 78. E. Tennessee 82, West Va. 88. Florida Southern 104, St. Leo 61. Ft. Pike 107, Texas Coll. 89. Fort Valley 82, Georgia 82. George Fox 74, Willamita 70. Hampton Inst. 108, Campbell 107 (O.V.). Hartford 102, Hamilton, N.Y. 85. Hawaii 76, Oregon St. 72. Houston Baptists 103, South 55. Illinois 82, Ohio 108, Wyle 71. Illinois Wesleyan 89, DePaul 65. La. Tech 82, N.W. Mississippi 84. Middle Tennessee 82, Memphis 82. North Dakota 108, Chicago St. 75. Oral Roberts 82, Cal. Poly, Pomona 65. Penn State 72, Princeton 70. Quinnipiac 73, Trenton 62. R.I. St. Bryant 74. R.I. St. Francis 80, Barrington 61. St. Francis (Ind.) 109, Pace 80. St. Joseph's 124, St. Francis 82. San Diego 81, Nebraska 61. St. Louis 82, St. Louis 82. S.D. Tech 109, Yankton 82. San Fran. 76, Stanford 67.

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Observer

Fanchismo

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—Mike was a fan. He cared deeply about the hometown team in any sport that happened to be played by a team in his hometown in any given year.

When the hometown team won, Mike's digestion improved and he looked upon other people with fondness and good humor.

When the hometown team lost, Mike became depressed. His work suffered. He became surly towards his wife and kicked the cat. It was no lark being a fan at that time because of the great mobility which had become characteristic of the sports industry.



Baker

One day Mike was badly shaken when he went to the baseball park and found that the whole hometown team had just been sold to a shopping mall in Texas. It was almost, but not quite, the worst baseball team in America, and therefore, in the world.

As a good fan, Mike did not mind that. Ever since the team had acquired Kip Bimblehoff the year before, in a trade for a lawn mower and an eight-year-old mare, Mike felt that the team was "building."

He had had the same feeling about the team every year since 1937, the last year in which the hometown team had finished higher than 15th place. "If we can come up with three 20-game winners, a first baseman who can hit .240, a good double-play combination around second base and a decent catcher to go with Kip Bimblehoff," he told his wife, "we could be in contention next year."

Upon hearing that the whole team had been sold into Texas, Mike's fan mettle temporarily flared. "Baseball," he roared through tears of rage, "is a racket run by moneygrubbing con men who exploit suckers like me."

"And what's more," said another enraged fan, "Kip Bimblehoff was just another bum who couldn't hit the curve ball."

This remark brought Mike back from the brink of sanity. "You can't say that about Kip Bimblehoff," he objected. "Kip Bimblehoff really loved this hometown. With his fanhood intact, Mike turned to the hometown football team. It had won only two

games since the Truman administration. This dismal record was blamed on the terrible Herman Plano, coach of the relentlessly victorious Medicine Hat Back Breakers.

Whenever Mike's hometown football team approached a level of competence that threatened to win it a victory, its schedule brought it into demoralizing conflict with the Piano-coached Back Breakers, and it was crushed for the rest of the year in spirit and body.

Mike hated Herman Plano. He wrote letters to the authorities urging that Herman Plano be removed from football for foul character and bad sportsmanship. Then, one year, Mike's hometown football team announced that it had hired coach Herman Plano from the Back Breakers. Mike was ecstatic. He wrote letters to the editor stating that Herman Plano was the greatest football coach since Bernie Bierman and the greatest spiritual force for manly goodness since the founding of the YMCA.

Under the shrewd Piano eye, Mike told his wife, the wonderful hometown team players he had cheered for so many years—Sapparonian, G.D. Higgleworth, O'Brien, Merton Mims and Bruno "The Beast" Ferrera—would become the terrors of the league.

Being a fan, of course, Mike did not voice when Herman Plano immediately traded Sapparonian, Higgleworth and Mims to the Chicago police force and sold Bruno Ferrera to a soap factory.

The following week Herman Plano imported the eight players Mike had always hated most from the Medicine Hat Back Breakers. They were Marley, Coits, Wye, Utz, Surd, Uncas, Goering and O'Tolstoy.

"With players like Marley, Coits, Wye, Utz, Surd, Uncas, Goering and O'Tolstoy on your hometown team," Mike told his wife, "you feel terrific all over just knowing you come from this hometown."

The following week Herman Plano traded all of the remaining hometown team for a set of used golfclubs and 100 pounds of side-line paint and brought in 32 players from 21 other cities, none of which was located closer than 800 miles to Mike's hometown.

That week the hometown team won its first game since the Korean war. Mike kissed the cat and took his wife to dinner. "It's great to be part of a city that can produce a winner," he told his wife.

Rex Stout's Reasons for Living a Few More Years

By Israel Shenker

DANBURY, Conn. (NYT).—Rex Stout, the creator of Nero Wolfe, that imperiously cunning and outside fictional detective who solves the most intricate crimes without stirring from his chair or endearing the pleasures of palate and intellect, was 85 last Wednesday.

Mr. Stout lives in a sprawling green house on a low country hill here, and birthday wishes poured in.

The mailbox stands in New York State, but Mr. Stout was careful to build his house across the border in Connecticut. "It was 1930 and I didn't want Hamilton Fish as my representative," he explained. "So what did I get? Clare Boothe Luce."

With those three words of one syllable, the wispy-bearded militant Quaker author who has fought many a public battle against isolationism, against a soft peace for Germany, in favor of world government—made displeasure plain.

"One trouble with living beyond your deserved number of years is that there's always some reason to live another year," he said. "I'd like to live another year so that Nixon would be President. If he's re-elected I'll have to live another four years."

Mr. Stout began fusing with creation at the age of 4, when he read the Bible through, and at 15 he said a 34-line poem to the magazine Smart Set. By 1923 he had written five novels, and had learned two things: "I was a storyteller and I was not a great writer."

"It seemed apparent to me that writers of the first rank get themselves involved in the difficulties of the people they write about. It was obvious in a paragraph of his Dostoevski felt about Rasokolnikov, or the way Tolstol felt about Natasha, and their feeling was of a degree that I wouldn't get."

Mr. Stout spoke of characters as made-up or created. Made-up characters are lifelike and adorn the page; created characters live and haunt the memory.

"In Thomas Mann's 'Buddenbrooks' there are four or five really created characters," said Mr. Stout, "and in 'The Magic Mountain' there isn't one. Tarzan was created and so was Scarlett O'Hara. It has nothing to do with the level of literature."

"Dickens couldn't introduce a character without going to the mirror and making faces," he added. "That was a man who may have been interested in ideas, but people was what he was excited about."

Mr. Stout went on: "I will not read the writing of a man like Malamud—a man interested in problems who pretends he's interested in people. Philip Roth's another who's interested in sociology instead of people, and it's too bad because they're both pretty good at words."

"Take Updike. He's such a good writer, he knows how to put words together. But he couldn't think up a new character to write about. He just got a new idea for a problem."

"You can always be fairly sure you don't want to read a story with a title that's pretentious. That word 'Redux' [in 'Rabbit Redux'] gives poor Updike away completely. If he wanted to use 'Rabbit' again, OK, because that's the name of a person. But he had to get a word in it to fancy it up."

Mr. Stout has his own favorite writers, "with you're with E.B. White, you're with the best American writer," he said, "not in the sense that he's written great things, but he understands the fitness of words—and which go together. He never makes a mistake."

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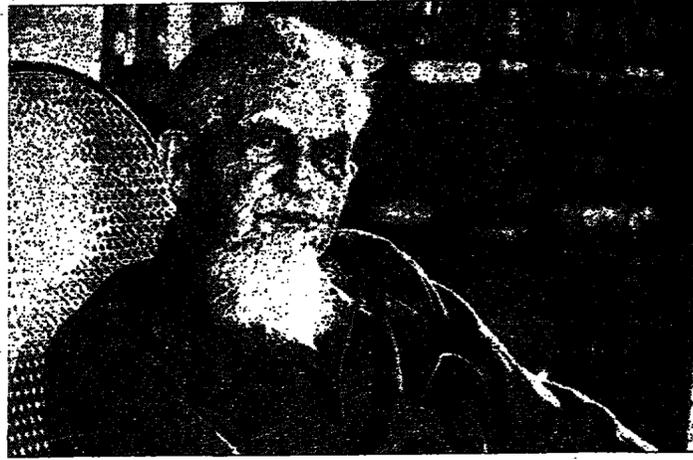
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Rex Stout at home just over the border from New York.

denbrooks' there are four or five really created characters," said Mr. Stout, "and in 'The Magic Mountain' there isn't one. Tarzan was created and so was Scarlett O'Hara. It has nothing to do with the level of literature."

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An open-ended round-table discussion on modern music ended abruptly Friday night in Cologne, Germany, when one of the participants pulled a hatchet out of his coat pocket and began chopping the table to splinters. The discussion, televised live on West Germany's Channel 3, began to heat up when Rolf-Ulrich Kaiser, a music producer, and Nickel Pallat, a long-haired Berlin pop musician, debated with increasing rancor the relative merits of pop and "other" music. No report as to the finer points of the learned discussion was immediately available, but apparently it was enough to make Pallat blow his cool. Out came the hatchet, down went the mikes, and as the channel did a quick fade-out, the musician was hard at work reducing the round table to shreds. On a special Saturday day an unidentified druggist from a nearby town, indubitably an admirer of pop, called the station and offered to pay for the damage.

The marriage of Che Mah Bute Tabir to Lehai Ahmad bin Haji Said didn't even last through the honeymoon, but Ahmad, admitting the dissolution of the union Saturday in Penang, Malaysia, only shrugged. He'd been through it before—having married no fewer than 78 different women—and was philosophically seeking No. 79, with no hard feelings. Ahmad, a widower for 100 years ago, had announced last Thursday that he had wed Che on Nov. 22. Two days later, Che, 42, announced their divorce, pending registration of the break-up with the local imam, and the return by Che of the \$680 marriage fee and a dowry worth about \$28. "Tough bananas," said Ahmad to inquiring reporters: "75 of his previous 77 marriages had lasted less than three years, so why get exercised over another little falling-out? 'In fact,' he added, "73 of the 75 ended in divorce on the second day, while two others lasted three days." All the divorces, he insisted, were the fault of his ex-wives.

Charged with causing bodily harm and fined £100 over the weekend was John Davies, 41, an equitation judge who was charged with the front legs of Whitnith Street, Denon, England. Davies, who told the judge that he rode the lawn roller that had roughed up the grass, "It's a life softer on the horses," was accused by Mrs. Patricia Street and her mother-in-law, who objected to his riding his lawn roller on a mini-roller. Davies was red, and took his riding crop to the ladies, who sat indoors. Davies followed in his pajamas, only stopping when he found police in the street. Davies, a policeman, was summoned to whom Davies pointed, pointing to the man in Mrs. Street's lawn: "It had been done by your lawn roller." Davies was good for the roses.

PARADISE REGAINED

Actress Gloria Swanson holds a bird-of-paradise fan behind her head while posing at the annual Winter Ball of the Nine O'Clocks in New York's Plaza Hotel. The fan is from one of the movies she made in the 1920s.

By Zula Warrion from the Royal Regiment. MARRIED: British pop singer Mary Hopkin, 21, protégée of the Beatles, and American record producer Tony Visconti, 26. The ceremony took place in New York City last week. Mary revealed yesterday.

ELECTED: Blue-eyed brunette Colleen Fitzpatrick, 16, of Columbus, Ohio, as Miss Teen-Age America in Fort Worth, Texas, a title worth a \$10,000 scholarship, 100 shares of stocks and a minimum of \$5,000 from public appearances.

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